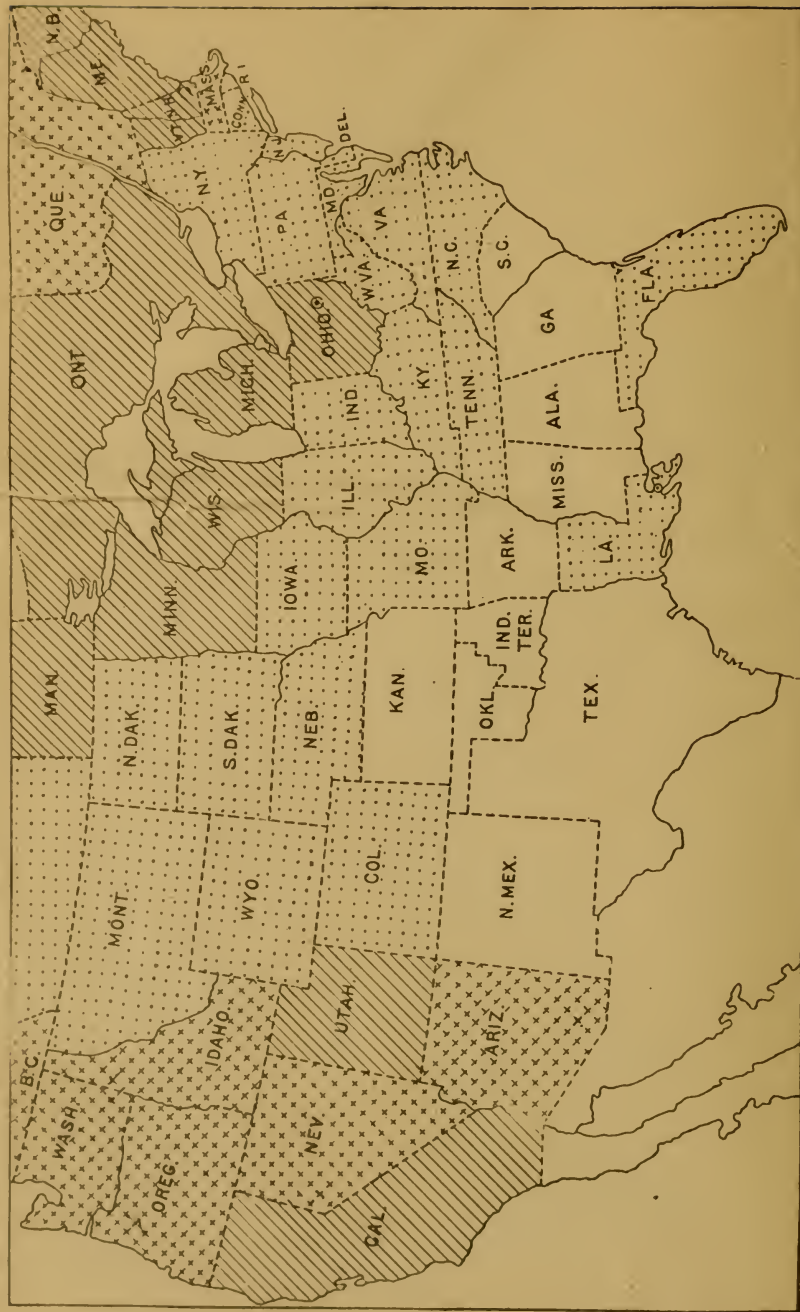






MAP ILLUSTRATING THE NEED OF GREATER PROTECTION FOR WILD DUCKS.

Blank areas indicate no protection, dotted areas, protection which begins in April and September, when most of the ducks have gone north to breed; crosses, partial protection during spring migration beginning in March; and ruled areas, complete protection during migration, those seasons beginning on or before

BULLETIN No. 16

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

DIGEST OF GAME LAWS FOR 1901

BY

T. S. PALMER and H. W. OLDS
ASSISTANTS, BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
Dr. C. HART MERRIAM
CHIEF OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY



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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., August 9, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, and to recommend for publication, as Bulletin No. 16 of the Biological Survey, a report entitled 'Digest of Game Laws for 1901,' by T. S. Palmer and H. W. Olds. The object of this report is to present in convenient form the provisions of the laws now in force, including the amendments enacted during the present year. In view of the fact that the game season opens in several States on September 1, it is desirable that this bulletin be published and distributed as promptly as possible.

Respectfully,

T. S. PALMER,
Acting Chief, Biological Survey.

Hon. JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

PREFACE.

The act of Congress approved May 25, 1900, requires the Secretary of Agriculture to collect and publish, from time to time, useful information concerning the preservation of game and other birds. In accordance with this provision it has been deemed important to publish a digest of the game laws embodying the numerous changes made during the present year.

In the spring of 1901 legislative sessions were held in about forty States and Territories, and in nearly all amendments to the game laws were enacted. Numerous changes were made in the old laws, amounting to 200 or more in the matter of close seasons alone. This multitude of amendments has necessitated a thorough revision of the bulletin issued in 1900, entitled 'Laws Regulating the Transportation and Sale of Game,' and the issue of a new report has afforded an opportunity for making certain important additions, including a chapter on Federal game laws, a digest of the county laws of Virginia, and incorporation of the provisions of the Canadian laws. Experience has shown that while much stress is laid on close seasons, comparatively little importance is attached to violations of other provisions of game laws. It does not seem to be generally recognized that killing game by illegal methods, in excess of the number allowed by law, or for unlawful purposes, is as serious an offense as killing game out of season. In order to emphasize this point, a special chapter on methods has been introduced and some of the other sections in the former report have been rearranged. As the bulletin now stands it is practically a complete digest of existing Federal, State, and Provincial laws relating to the capture, shipment, and sale of game. It has been possible, however, to give this information only in the most condensed form. Attention is called to the tables at the end of the bulletin in which the close seasons under State and Provincial laws for all the more important game of the United States and Canada are brought together for ready reference, and similarly close seasons for the principal game protected in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, under county laws. It has been possible to give extracts from the laws only in the cases of sections relating to shipment and sale. All provisions relating to enforcement of laws, appointment and duties of game commissions and wardens, procedure, search, and disposition of confiscated game

have been necessarily omitted. Detailed information on these and other points must be sought in unofficial compilations of game laws, in the compilations issued by State authorities, or in the statutes themselves.

In the preparation of the bulletin much assistance has been derived from the valuable compendium published under the title of 'Game Laws in Brief,' which, however, is designed primarily for the use of sportsmen, and omits penalties and frequently the provisions regarding sale. The difficulties of the work have also been materially lessened by the aid rendered by State officers and private individuals, who, with uniform courtesy, have furnished copies of the laws or other information.

It should be stated that many of the statutes were not accessible until after July 1, and even at the date of going to press it has been impracticable to consult the county laws passed this year in Tennessee, or the amendments enacted in Delaware. The time for preparation of the bulletin has thus been short, and while great care has been taken in compilation, errors may have crept in, which, under other circumstances, might easily have been eliminated. Sportsmen and others, therefore, are requested to report promptly any inaccuracies or omissions that may be detected.

T. S. PALMER.
H. W. OLDS.

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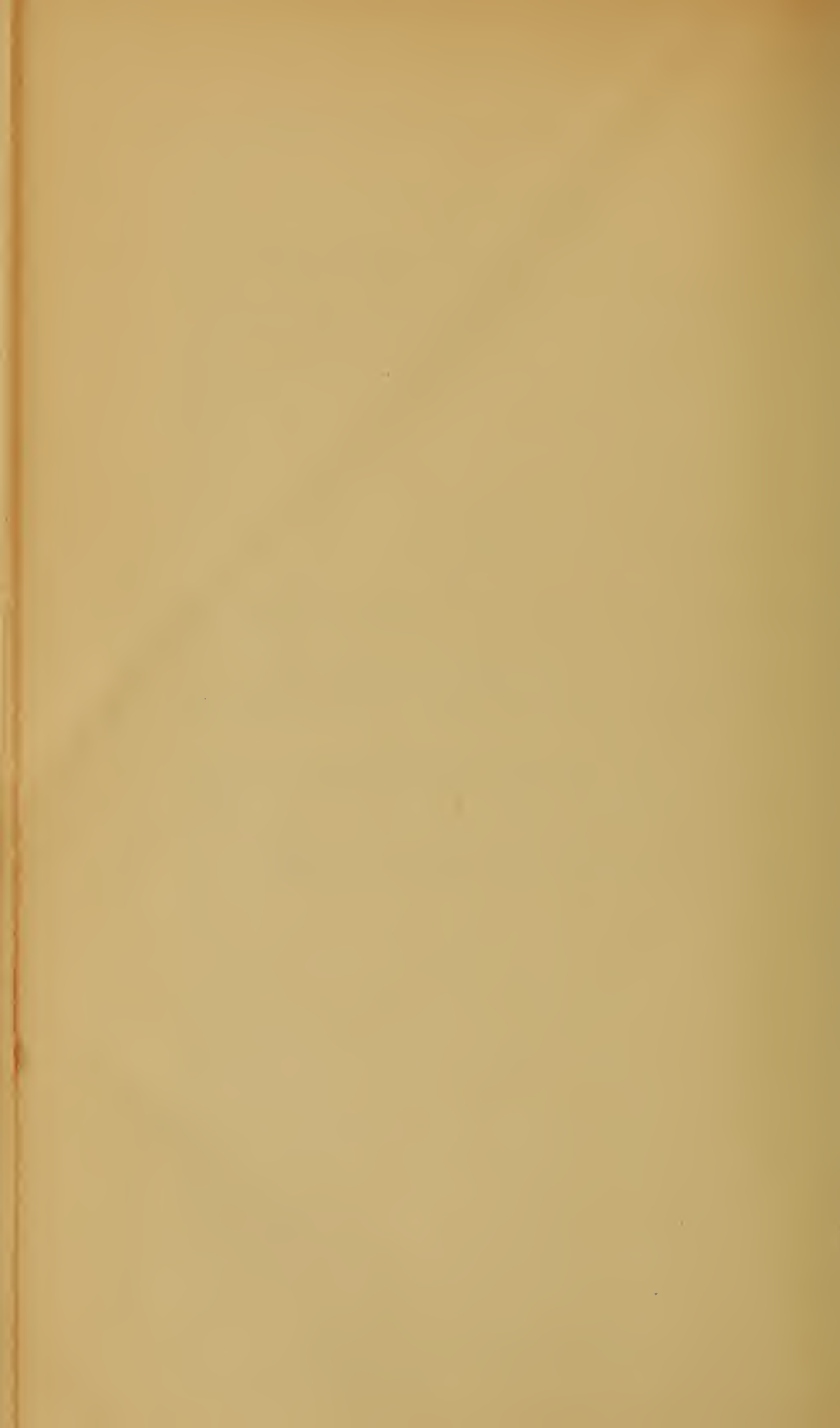
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DIGEST OF GAME LAWS FOR 1901.¹

I. GENERAL DISCUSSION OF GAME LAWS.

INTRODUCTION.

The game laws now in force in the United States are of two kinds, Federal and State. Federal laws regulate interstate commerce in, and importation of game; the preservation of game in Alaska, the Indian Territory, and the District of Columbia, and on Government reservations. State laws regulate the capture, shipment, and sale of game within State jurisdictions. Canadian laws, like those of the United States, may also be divided into General laws, comprising chiefly regulations concerning the export of game; and Provincial laws, corresponding to State laws, which govern the capture, shipment, and sale of game. In some States certain counties have special statutes or are partially or entirely exempt from the operation of the general game laws. In the four States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, where local statutes are especially popular, there are probably more game laws for the three hundred or more counties than in all the rest of the United States. It should be noted, however, that these local laws are enacted by the States and not by the counties themselves. State legislatures are jealous of their rights in such matters, and, except in Mississippi, seldom delegate even the fixing of game seasons to county boards of supervisors. In many instances these laws do not conform to those of adjoining States or counties, and even in so fundamental a matter as the definition of game there is a noticeable lack of agreement.

DEFINITIONS OF GAME.

In Bouvier's Law Dictionary game is defined as "Birds and beasts of a wild nature obtained by fowling and hunting;" in the Code of Mississippi as "all kinds of animals and birds found in the state of nature commonly so-called." Both these statements are too general to meet the requirements of modern conditions. The laws of Michigan, British Columbia, and New Brunswick go to the other extreme and

¹ The present report deals only with laws concerning animals and birds which are properly game. Legislation regarding nongame birds will be found in Bull. No. 12 of the Biological Survey.

define game birds as "any birds protected by this act," and those of Nova Scotia as certain enumerated birds and animals. Such definitions are open to the objections that they may include many species which are not legitimate game, that they may not include one-half or even one-fourth of the kinds of game actually found within the State, and furthermore that they are subject to constant change with each new amendment as species are added to or stricken from the list.¹ The groups of animals and birds which may be considered legitimate game are well marked and comparatively few in number and may easily be so defined as to avoid the objections just mentioned.

The game of North America is practically limited to four groups of mammals and four of birds. The game mammals are (1) 'big game' or ruminants and peccaries (Ungulata); (2) bears and raccoons² (Carnivora); (3) rabbits and squirrels (Rodentia); and (4) opossums² (Marsupialia). Game birds, as defined by the American Ornithologists' Union, comprise (1) Anatidæ, commonly known as swans, geese, brant, and ducks; (2) Rallidæ, including rails, coots, mud hens, and gallinules; (3) Limicolæ, or shore birds, comprising plover, snipe, woodcock, sandpipers, and curlew; and (4) Gallinæ, including wild turkeys, grouse, prairie chickens, pheasants, partridges, and quail. Certain mammals and birds are sometimes classed as game which, for various reasons, might preferably be otherwise regarded. Among such mammals may be mentioned ground squirrels, muskrats, and woodchucks; and among birds, cranes, wild pigeons, doves, flickers, night hawks or bull bats, meadowlarks, reedbirds, blackbirds, and robins. Ground squirrels, muskrats, and woodchucks are not held in high estimation for the table, nor are they usually hunted for sport. Cranes, pigeons, and doves are ordinarily considered legitimate game, but are now so rare that in many States they have been practically removed from the game list. Flickers, night hawks, meadowlarks, blackbirds,³ and robins are insectivorous, and although considered good eating, are far too valuable to be killed for sport or market. Reedbirds or bobolinks, while regarded as pests in the South and highly esteemed as song birds in the North, are treated as game in five States along the middle Atlantic coast, where they are neither particularly beneficial nor injurious. They may, perhaps, be properly added to the list in those States.

¹ A good illustration is the case of New Jersey. Deer are omitted from the list of game in the act of 1901, but are still protected under the clause 'other game animals.' Had New Jersey defined game as 'animals and birds mentioned in this act,' deer would now have no protection.

² These animals are seldom mentioned in game laws. As a rule, bears are accorded no protection, though in Quebec they have a close season like other game.

³ In certain localities where blackbirds congregate in such numbers as to damage crops, it is probably best to deprive them, for the present at least, of all protection.

A good beginning has already been made toward securing the general adoption of a uniform definition of game birds. The definition proposed by the American Ornithologists' Union, which restricts the term to four easily recognized groups, has now been accepted by the District of Columbia and ten States—Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. It has been slightly modified by adding reedbirds and blackbirds to the list of species in the District of Columbia, reedbirds to the New Jersey list, and doves to the Florida and Illinois lists.

HISTORY.

Laws relating to game in America date back almost to the first settlement of the colonies. One of the earliest is found in the Massachusetts Bay colonial ordinance of 1641, as amended in 1647, which provides that "for great ponds lying in common, though within the bounds of some town, it shall be free for any man to fish and fowl there, and may pass and repass on foot through any man's property for that end, so that they trespass not upon any man's corn or meadow." This law was in force in the whole Colony of Massachusetts, which at that time included much of the territory now covered by the State of Maine. It has been the basis of several decisions rendered in recent years by the Maine courts, which have held that anyone may go to great ponds on foot through uninclosed woodlands, but may not cross tillage or mowing land; that a great pond is one containing more than 10 acres,¹ and that such ponds belong to the State.² As early as 1699 Virginia passed an act (II William III) prohibiting the killing of deer between January and July under a penalty of 500 pounds of tobacco. Maryland followed in 1730 with a provision prohibiting "any person (Indians in amity with us excepted), between January first and July last, to kill any deer under the penalty of 400 pounds of tobacco;" and South Carolina, in 1769, prohibited killing of deer during the same period under a penalty of 40 shillings proclamation money. Both the Maryland and South Carolina acts prohibited night hunting with fire light, as did also the early statutes of Mississippi Territory.³ The earliest game laws in Kentucky were passed in 1775, and their author was Daniel Boone; the earliest in New York in 1791.³ The New York law fixed a penalty of 20 shillings for killing heath hen, partridge, quail, or woodcock on Long Island or in the city and county of New York.

In the nineteenth century game laws multiplied rapidly. In 1864 they were in force in eighteen States and the District of Columbia, in 1874 in twenty-four, and during the last quarter of the century they

¹ *Auburn v. Water Power Co.*, 90 Me. 576.

² 86 Me. 319.

³ Whitehead, 'Game Laws' in *Hunting in Many Lands*, p. 364, 1895.

were extended to practically every State and Territory and to most of the Provinces of Canada. The simple provisions of the earlier statutes are no longer sufficient, and the modern game laws of some of the States are really codes covering such subjects as seasons, methods of capturing game of all kinds, conditions for shipping to market, sale, permits to collect scientific specimens, taking, keeping, and shipping birds and animals for propagation, employment of guides, duties of game commissioners and wardens, besides various provisions necessary for enforcement, such as search, seizure, and disposition of game. These laws are subject to such frequent change that in certain States scarcely a session of the legislature passes without the enactment of amendments of some kind. In 1879 New York adopted a complete and carefully prepared statute which remained in force for fifteen years or more, but by 1895 no less than 214 amendments or special acts had been passed, and the original law was greatly obscured.¹

Without attempting to follow the development of game legislation in detail, the growth of game laws may be illustrated by briefly sketching the changes in those of Maine, now one of the foremost States in legislation of this kind. The first State law of Maine was apparently that of March 16, 1830, which prohibited killing deer and moose between January 1 and September 1, under a penalty of \$15. This season was subsequently modified at intervals (see below), but the list of protected game was not extended until 1863, when a close season was provided for quail between March 1 and September 1, and for woodcock between March 1 and July 4.² In 1866 protection was given fur-bearing animals, including mink, beaver, sable, fisher, otter, and muskrats. In 1870 protection was accorded caribou, and the bird list was extended by the addition of grouse or partridges, snipe, and a few insectivorous birds, such as larks, robins, swallows, and sparrows. The capture of ducks except with firearms was prohibited. In 1879 plover were added to the game list and a close season (May 1 to September 1), which remained in force for twenty years, was established for wood ducks, dusky or black ducks, and sea ducks. In 1883 the non-game bird list was extended to include orioles or other insectivorous birds, and finally, in 1901, was made to include all wild birds other than game, except crows, hawks, owls, and English sparrows.

As early as 1852 it became necessary to have special officers to enforce the game laws, and county moose wardens were appointed, but in the following year these were replaced by county and town moose wardens. In 1880 the board of commissioners of inland fisheries and game was established, now consisting of three commissioners.

¹ Whitehead, l. c., p. 373.

² It is interesting to observe that this early law recognized the importance of making no distinction between State and imported birds and prohibited buying or selling birds taken in Maine or elsewhere.

Thus, by gradual stages, from the simple prohibition of 1830 against killing deer and moose, has been developed the comprehensive law in force to-day protecting all the big game and nearly all the birds found within the State, and prescribing the times and methods for their capture. The close seasons have undergone numerous changes during the seventy years, but those for moose and deer are much the same as they were originally, having merely lengthened a little at each end. As a matter of interest, the different close seasons for big game from 1830 to date are here tabulated:

Close seasons for Big Game in Maine.

Year.	Deer.	Moose.	Caribou.
1830.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.....	
1841.....	July 1-Nov. 1.....	July 1-Nov. 1.....	
1848.....	Mar. 1-July 1.....	Mar. 1-July 1.....	
1853.....	Jan. 15-Sept. 1.....	Apr. 15-Oct. 1.....	
1855.....	(No change).....	Mar. 15-Oct. 1.....	
1870.....	Feb. 1-Oct. 1.....	Feb. 1-Oct. 1.....	Feb. 1-Oct. 1.
1883.....	Jan. 1-Oct. 1.....	Jan. 1-Oct. 1.....	Jan. 1-Oct. 1.
1899.....	Dec. 15-Oct. 1.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 15.....	Protected to 1905.

LEGISLATION OF 1901.

The opening year of the new century has witnessed an unprecedented interest in game protection. Nearly four-fifths of the States and Territories have enacted some amendments to their game laws. These amendments vary from a slight change in the Delaware law regarding close seasons to the adoption of a general game law or code in Arizona, California, Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, and New Jersey. Changes in dates for opening or closing the seasons have been very general, but restrictions on methods of capture, on sale, shipment, and storage, have also been numerous. In many instances the laws have necessarily become more complex, but there has been a strong tendency toward extending protection to more kinds of game, shortening the seasons, limiting bags, and throwing greater restrictions about the trade in game. Nebraska and Missouri, which suffered severely from wholesale shipments of game last year, have joined the great majority of States in adopting stringent nonexport laws, leaving less than half a dozen States now without protection of this kind. (See Pl. VIII.) Other States, notably Indiana, Montana, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and Washington, have restricted hunting by requiring licenses of non-resident hunters, a common method, particularly in the Middle West, for providing a game protection fund. Nebraska, South Dakota, and Washington have followed the example of Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin in requiring residents as well as non-

residents to obtain licenses, and Oregon now licenses nonresident market hunters. All the Northern States from the Alleghenies to the Pacific with three exceptions now require nonresident hunters to secure licenses at a cost of \$10 to \$40. (See pp. 46-49.)

Perhaps the most hopeful sign of the times is the general recognition of the principle that game preservation is a national rather than a local question. The progress made in many States is the outcome of well-directed efforts toward the attainment of a common definite object, rather than the passage of purely local measures. Organized effort has accomplished more this year than ever before. The American Ornithologists' Union, interested especially in the preservation of nongame birds, has secured the enactment of a practically uniform law in eight States and the District of Columbia, and incidentally the adoption of a uniform definition of game birds. The League of American Sportsmen has given attention especially to securing better protection for big game and wild turkeys, and its efforts have contributed to the passage of bills providing a close season of three to ten years for antelope in six States, for elk in five States, and for mountain sheep and wild turkeys in two States. It has supported the principle advocated by several leading sportsmen's journals that protection can best be secured by restricting the sale of game and limiting the amount of a day's or season's bag. The influence thus exerted, combined with the aid of various other game organizations, was largely instrumental in securing the passage of numerous laws embodying these features. The sale of all kinds of game has been prohibited by three States, and that of certain species by seven others. As a result of efforts in this direction, three kinds of game—antelope, elk, and prairie chickens—have been practically removed from the markets, except in States where their killing is still permitted. (See pp. 38, 54.)

Among the novel features of legislation may be mentioned a unique statute enacted in Maine to prevent criminal carelessness in hunting, with a view to decreasing the deplorable accidents which have occurred with such unnecessary frequency in the past few years. This law provides that "Whoever while on a hunting trip, or in pursuit of wild game or game birds, negligently or carelessly shoots and wounds or kills any human being shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding ten years or by fine not exceeding \$1,000."¹ Other new features include the requirement of Nevada that the game laws shall be read in the public schools at least twice during each year; various measures relative to game introduction; and provisions for establishing game preserves. Maine has adopted the precaution of requiring persons who wish to import live animals or birds to first secure a permit from the State authorities, in order that undesirable species may be prevented

¹ Public Laws 1901, chap. 263.

from gaining a foothold. New York has made provision for restocking the Adirondack region with moose, and has appropriated the sum of \$5,000 for this purpose. Connecticut, in an 'Act concerning the establishment of State game preserves,'¹ has authorized the commissioners of fisheries and game, upon petition of five resident landowners of any town, to lease tracts of woodland suitable for propagation of game, for terms of twenty-five or fifty years, at an annual rental not to exceed \$5 for each preserve.²

Washington has followed the initiative taken by Colorado in cooperating with the Federal authorities to secure better enforcement of the game laws on the forest reserves by making all forest rangers *ex officio* game wardens. Forest rangers in Colorado have been invested with the same authority as deputy wardens for two years, but this was done by a regulation of the State game commissioner³ and not by a provision in the game law, as is the case in Washington. South Dakota has adopted a provision allowing only deputy game wardens to serve as guides.

Among the numerous changes it is but natural to find some examples of retrograde legislation, but these are partly due to errors of omission in the new laws, by which certain birds are deprived of the protection they formerly enjoyed. Arizona has failed to provide a season for killing doves, but has, however, prohibited their sale. Connecticut has extended the open season for rail from January 1 to April 1, apparently for the sake of conformity with the newly established season for plover and snipe, thus permitting sale, if not shooting, in the spring. Illinois, through an unfortunate omission, failed to provide any close season for quail, woodcock, or rail, but the sale of quail is still prohibited under the old law. Indiana and Kansas, which formerly protected doves at all times, have established open seasons from August 15 to January 1, and from July 15 to September 15, respectively. New Jersey has omitted deer,⁴ and Oregon, snipe from the new laws. Rhode Island, in amending the duck season, has removed protection entirely from rail, snipe, plover, geese, and certain ducks, and has lengthened the open season for other ducks to April 1, thus permitting spring shooting.

On the whole, the legislation of 1901 is a distinct advance over that of any previous year, but much still remains to be done in the way of

¹ Public Acts 1901, chap. 65, pp. 1215-1217.

² A somewhat similar provision has been in force for several years in Ontario, by which the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council is authorized to designate certain counties or portions of counties in which it is unlawful to hunt or kill deer at any time, thus in effect establishing deer preserves.

³ Regulation No. 9, May 1, 1899. Division A, sec. 7, of the game law of 1899 provides that the commissioner shall have power to prescribe such regulations as may be required to carry out the true intent of the act.

⁴ See footnote, p. 12.

making proper provision for transportation of live game for propagation, in extending greater protection to shore birds, woodcock, and turkeys, which are becoming greatly diminished in numbers and are threatened with extermination in certain localities, and especially in protecting wild fowl during the spring when they are on the way to their breeding grounds. A comparison of Plates I and II will show that in the greater part of the United States ducks have very little protection. Many of the species breed in the far North and do not occur in the United States during summer. Yet nine States in the South and West accord wild fowl practically no protection, and a number of others have close seasons of only four or five months duration, chiefly during the time when the birds are absent from the State. On the other hand a few States realize the necessity for greater protection and are making strenuous efforts in this direction. During the present year Wisconsin has successfully maintained the anti-spring shooting law on its statute books and its example has been followed by Michigan, which has closed its season a full month earlier than before. Maine also has put an end to spring shooting of ducks. Including these, six border States and three provinces of Canada—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New Brunswick, Ontario, and Manitoba—have now united in prohibiting spring duck shooting.

Public sentiment against spring shooting is gradually gaining ground, but the States which have been able to crystallize this sentiment into law are still few in number. It seems difficult to make the public appreciate the fact that migratory game must receive at least as much protection as is accorded resident game if it is to be saved from extermination. Many persons who are strongly in favor of prohibiting spring shooting, and who appreciate the difficulty of passing such a law in their own State, have suggested a national law as the only solution of the question. This is impracticable, since the fixing of times and seasons for taking game is a matter solely within the jurisdiction of the States, a prerogative which they jealously guard, and one which both State and Federal courts recognize. Only five years ago the Supreme Court of the United States expressly declared that "the power of the State to control and regulate the taking of game can not be questioned."¹ The remedy lies in concerted action on the part of individuals and associations in neighboring States, all working for the attainment of a common object. In such a movement the Provinces of Canada have shown their willingness to join by making their laws conform in many respects to those of adjoining States.² The Province of Ontario has even gone so far as to provide in its game-protection act of 1900 that when any migra-

¹ *Ward v. Race Horse*, 163 U. S. 507.

² The recent steps toward uniformity in the laws of the border States and Provinces are doubtless largely due to the efforts of the North American Fish and Game Protective Association, which was organized January 30, 1900.

NORTHERN STATES

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Maine												
New Hampshire												
Vermont												
Massachusetts												
Rhode Island												
Connecticut												
New York												
New Jersey												
Pennsylvania												
Delaware												
Maryland ¹												
District of Columbia												
Virginia ¹												
West Virginia												
Kentucky												
Ohio												
Michigan												
Indiana												
Illinois												
Wisconsin												
Minnesota												
Iowa												
Missouri												
Kansas												
Nebraska												
South Dakota												
North Dakota												
Montana												
Wyoming												
Colorado												

SOUTHERN STATES

North Carolina ¹												
South Carolina												
Georgia												
Florida												
Alabama												
Mississippi												
Tennessee ¹												
Arkansas												
Louisiana												
Texas												
Oklahoma												
New Mexico												
Arizona												

PACIFIC STATES

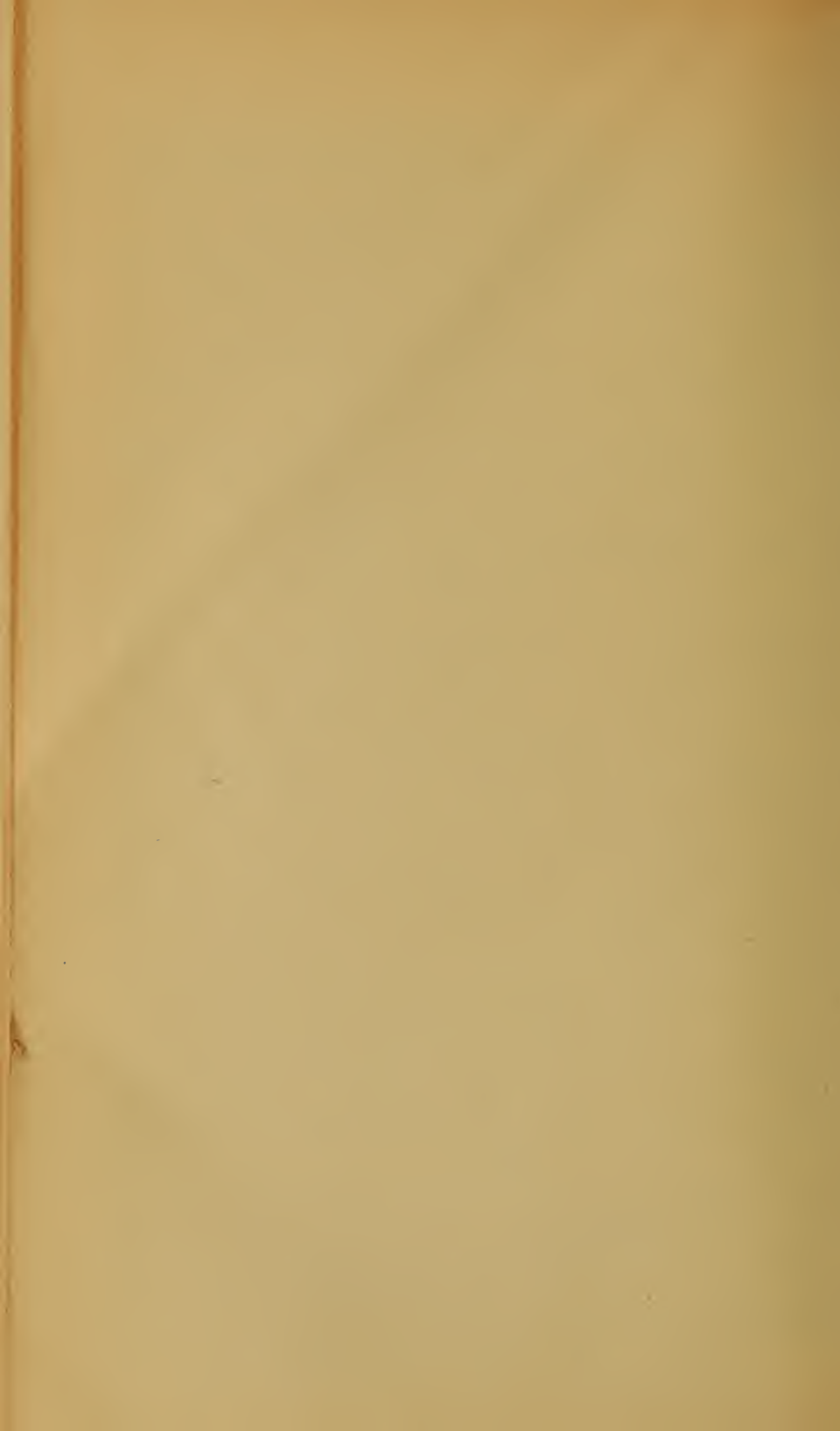
California												
Nevada												
Utah												
Idaho												
Oregon												
Washington												

CANADA

British Columbia												
N. W. Territories												
Manitoba												
Ontario												
Quebec												
New Brunswick												
Nova Scotia												
Newfoundland												

DIAGRAM SHOWING CLOSE SEASONS FOR WILD DUCKS IN 1901.

The shaded areas indicate close seasons. ¹Seasons vary in different counties.



tory game bird is in danger of extinction and its killing and sale have been prohibited in two or more States lying south of the Province, one being New York, Pennsylvania, or Michigan, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may extend the same protection to Ontario for the same period during which the bird is protected in such States (see p. 144).

The need of greater uniformity, particularly in seasons, has long been recognized, and the success which has attended the efforts in this direction during the present year gives new importance to the suggestions made a few years ago in an outline of cooperative game legislation known as the Hallock Code.

A STEP TOWARD UNIFORMITY—THE HALLOCK CODE.

In an address before the National Game, Bird, and Fish Protective Association¹ in 1897 Mr. Charles Hallock advocated a code of cooperative legislation, in accordance with which the United States was to be divided into three 'concessions,'² in each of which the laws were to be as uniform as possible, the open seasons identical, and protection was to be accorded to insectivorous birds, but withheld from a few species considered injurious.

The feature of special interest in this connection is the simple manner in which the States were grouped together. The three concessions were named Northern, Southern, and Pacific, and as originally proposed were limited as follows: All the region west of the crest of the Rocky Mountains was included in the Pacific, while all that east of this range was divided at latitude 36° 30' into a Northern and a Southern concession. This division, however, had the disadvantage of cutting through Colorado and New Mexico, thus giving each a double set of laws. Moreover, the Pacific concession extended from Puget Sound to the Mexican boundary and embraced wide extremes of climate. The scheme has therefore been slightly modified, for present purposes, by extending the Northern concession over the whole of Colorado and allowing the Southern to include not only all of New Mexico, but also Arizona (see Pl. III). This places all the region south of latitude 36° 30' (except part of southern California) in one division. All the States east of the Rocky Mountains with these exceptions belong to the Northern or Southern concessions, while California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington form the Pacific. For a simple division this seems to meet all requirements fairly well, and while it may not be practicable to secure identical laws in all the States in each group, a strong effort should at least be made to have the close seasons correspond as nearly as possible.

¹ Western Field and Stream, Vol. I, pp. 232-234, 1897.

² Called 'concession' because based on compromise and reciprocity.

RESTRICTIONS AS TO TIME OF KILLING GAME.

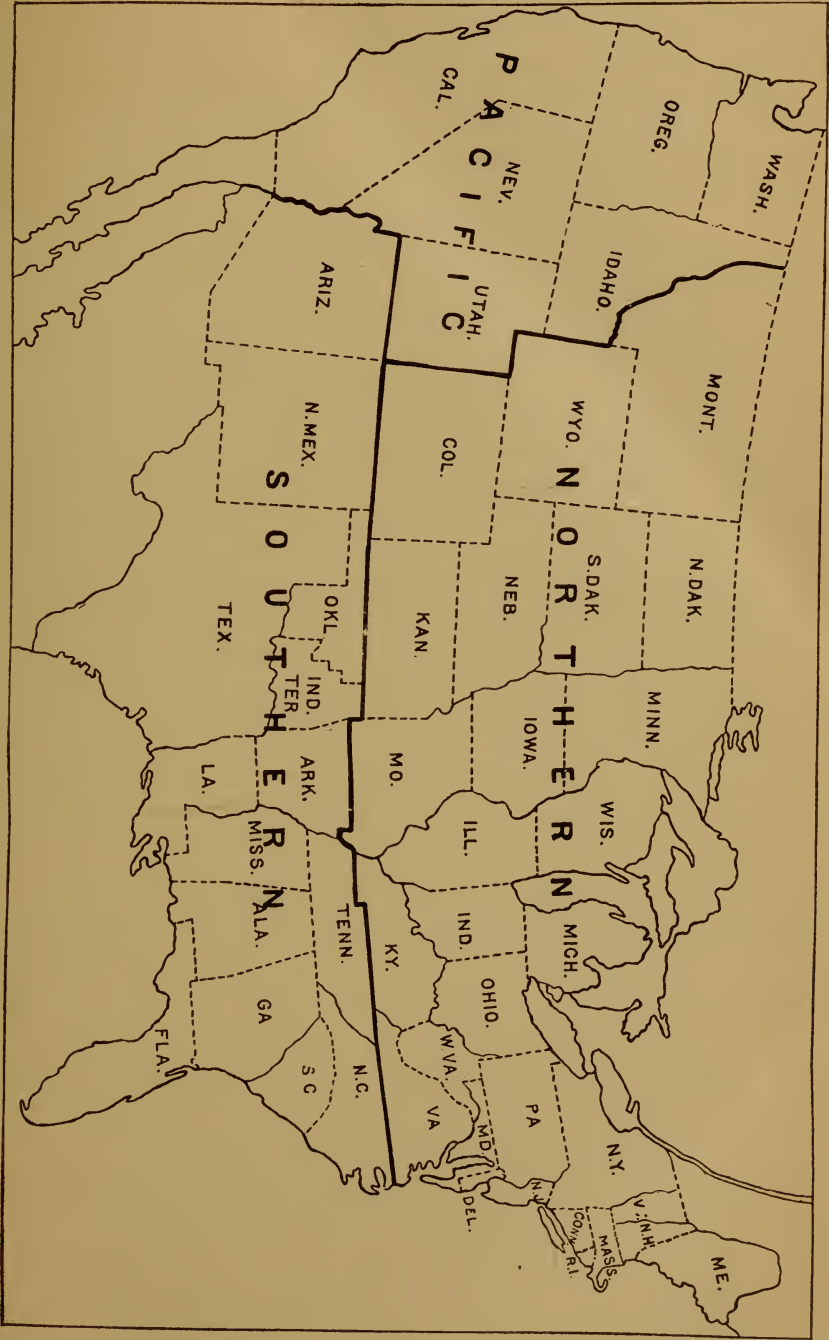
Restrictions as to time of killing game may be grouped under two general heads: Close seasons proper or the part of the year in which game is protected, and close terms in which protection extends over several years. In the latter case the species so protected are to all intents and purposes temporarily removed from the game list.

CLOSE SEASONS.

No question in game protection is more important than that of the seasons during which birds and animals shall be protected, yet, strange to say, there is none in which State game laws show greater diversity and none in which they are more subject to change. Lack of uniformity often defeats the purpose of provisions intended to allow game an opportunity to recuperate and introduces needless confusion. Moreover, it makes compliance with the provisions of the Federal law difficult for shippers and game dealers, who must consider the open seasons in both the State in which their game is killed and that to which it is shipped. Further confusion results from diversity in defining the seasons. Some laws give the open seasons, others the closed, and in these statements may be found all possible varieties of inclusion and exclusion of the dates named.

An attempt is here made to bring together in one table all the close seasons for game prescribed by the various States and by the Provinces of Canada. For the sake of simplicity, a uniform method is used both in the arrangement of species and statement of seasons. In each case big game is first considered, then follow squirrels and rabbits; then upland game birds, such as quail, grouse, pheasants, turkeys, and doves; then shore birds; and finally water fowl, such as ducks, geese, and swans. In the statement of seasons only close seasons have been given, and in stating these the plan of the Vermont law, to include the *first* date but not the last, has been followed consistently. The Vermont scheme has the advantage of showing readily both the open and close seasons, since either may be obtained by reading the other backward. Thus, when the close season is stated as December 1 to October 1, the open season begins October 1 and ends December 1 (in each case the last date being excluded).

In some States certain days of the week constitute additional close seasons throughout the term in which killing is permitted. Sundays constitute a close season for all game in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Allegany



MAP SHOWING DIVISIONS PROPOSED BY HALLOCK CODE.

The States and Territories are so grouped that game seasons may be uniform, or nearly so, in each division.

County, Md., the District of Columbia, North Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Ohio, Indiana, and the Indian Territory, and in Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland. Mondays also constitute a close season for ducks in Ohio; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays for wild fowl in Carteret County, N. C., and Wednesdays and Saturdays for wild fowl in Currituck County, N. C. Similar exceptions are made for wild fowl in Anne Arundel, Cecil, Dorchester, and Harford counties, Md., and in Connecticut for wild fowl at certain points on the Housatonic River and Long Island Sound.

These special exceptions and the county laws of Alabama and Mississippi, of which no recent compilation is available, are not given in the following table; but otherwise the table may be regarded as a practically complete résumé of the regulations now in force. It is based primarily on the summary contained in 'Game Laws in Brief,' and has been corrected to August 1, 1901. The section relating to Maryland county laws has been taken from the abstract prepared by the Maryland Game and Fish Protective Association. That for North Carolina is based on the synopsis of the game laws published by the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture,¹ supplemented by the Public Laws of 1901. That relating to Tennessee county laws has been compiled directly from the code of 1896 and the session laws of 1897 and 1899. Finally, the section for Virginia has been compiled from the codes of 1887 and supplement of 1900, and the session laws of 1888-1900.

The difficulty of securing absolute accuracy in a table of this kind is very great, and the absence in the laws of many States of express legislation as to the inclusion or exclusion of the dates beginning and ending the seasons makes exactness almost an impossibility.

Close seasons.

[The close seasons include the first date, but not the last. To find the open seasons reverse the dates. No close season is prescribed by State laws for any game not mentioned in the list. Seasons which apply only to special counties are given in the middle column. See also tables at end of bulletin.]

States.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Alabama (1899.)	Deer Squirrel (black, gray, or fox) Quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock. Dove Pheasant (Chinese, English, Mongolian), 5 years (59 counties excepted from operation of State law, but numerous county laws in force.)	Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Feb. 2-July 1. Mar. 2-Nov. 15. Mar. 1-Aug. 1. ² Until Feb. 8, 1904
Arizona (1901.)	Male deer Female deer, fawn, elk, mountain sheep, mountain goat Antelope Quail, bobwhite, grouse, pheasant, snipe, rail, duck, goose, brant. Wild turkey Deer Quail or Virginia partridge Pinnated grouse, prairie chicken Wild turkey Dove	Dec. 15-Nov. 15. At all times. Until Jan. 1, 1906. Mar. 1-Oct. 15. Dec. 15-Nov. 15. Mar. 1-Sept. 1. Mar. 1-Oct. 1. Dec. 1-Oct. 31. May 1-Sept. 1. At all times.
Arkansas	Deer Quail or Virginia partridge Pinnated grouse, prairie chicken Wild turkey Dove	Dec. 15-Nov. 15. Mar. 1-Sept. 1. Mar. 1-Oct. 1. Dec. 1-Oct. 31. May 1-Sept. 1. At all times.

¹ Bull. N. C. State Board Agriculture for Oct., 1900.

² This seems to be the intent of the law, but two lines have evidently been transposed in printing. See Bull. No. 12, Biol. Survey, p. 56.

Close seasons—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
California (1901.)	Male deer..... Female deer, fawn, elk, antelope, mountain sheep..... Tree squirrel..... Quail, partridge, grouse, sage hen, plover, curlew, ibis, rail, wild duck..... Mongolian or English pheasant, bobwhite, Eastern or Chinese quail, English partridge..... Dove.....	Oct. 1–Aug. 1. At all times. Feb. 1–Aug. 1. Feb. 1–Oct. 1. At all times.
Colorado (1899.)	Deer and antelope with horns..... Elk with horns..... Bison or buffalo, mountain sheep..... Quail, pheasant, partridge, ptarmigan..... Grouse, prairie chicken, sage chicken, wild turkey..... Dove, wild pigeon..... Snipe, curlew, crane, duck, goose, brant, swan, waterfowl (see exception). <i>Exception:</i> Altitudes above 7,000 feet.....	Feb. 1–Aug. 1. Nov. 6–Aug. 15. Nov. 6–Oct. 25. At all times. At all times. Nov. 1–Aug. 15. Oct. 1–July 15. Apr. 16–Sept. 1. Apr. 16–Sept. 15.
Connecticut... (1901.)	Deer, 10 years..... Gray squirrel..... Wild hare, rabbit..... Quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock..... Pheasant (Chinese or Mongolian)..... Dove..... Wilson's snipe (English snipe), plover, rail, gallinule, mud hen, bay snipe, shore birds, web-footed wild fowl. ¹	Until June 1, 1911. Dec. 1–Oct. 1. Jan. 1–Oct. 1. Dec. 1–Oct. 1. Until June 1, 1906. At all times. Apr. 1–Sept. 1.
Delaware..... (1895.)	Rabbit..... Quail, partridge, pheasant..... Dove..... Reedbird..... Ortolan or rail..... Wild duck (except summer or wood duck), wild goose, brant, swan.	Jan. 1–Nov. 15. Jan. 1–Nov. 15. At all times. Feb. 1–Aug. 25. Feb. 1–Sept. 1. Apr. 15–Oct. 1.
District of Co- lumbia..... (1899–1901.)	Deer meat (sale or possession prohibited)..... Rabbit (except English rabbit, Belgian hare), squirrel..... Quail or partridge..... Ruffed grouse or pheasant (except English, ringneck, or other foreign pheasants raised in inclosures), wild turkey. Prairie chicken or pinnated grouse..... Woodcock..... Dove..... Snipe, plover, wild duck, goose, brant Reedbird, marsh blackbird, water rail or ortolan, other game birds not previously mentioned.	Jan. 1–Sept. 1. Feb. 1–Nov. 1. Mar. 15–Nov. 1. Dec. 26–Nov. 1. Mar. 15–Sept. 1. Jan. 1–July 1. At all times. Apr. 1–Sept. 1. Feb. 1–Sept. 1.
Florida ² (1899.)	Deer..... Quail or partridge, wild turkey..... Wild duck.....	Feb. 1–Oct. 1. Mar. 1–Nov. 1. Apr. 1–Oct. 1.
Georgia.....	Deer..... Quail, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey..... English, Mongolian, and other imported pheasants..... Dove.....	Jan. 1–Sept. 1. Mar. 15–Nov. 1. Until Nov. 30, 1905. Mar. 15–Aug. 15.
Idaho..... (1899.)	Deer, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat..... Elk..... Moose, caribou, 5 years..... Quail..... Partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen or fool hen, pheasant..... Mongolian pheasants, 3 years..... Wild duck, goose, swan.....	Jan. 1–Sept. 1. Dec. 1–Sept. 1. Until 1904. Dec. 1–Nov. 1. Dec. 1–Aug. 15. Until 1902. Mar. 1–Aug. 15.
Illinois..... (1899–1901.)	Deer, 5 years..... Squirrel (gray, red, fox, or black)..... Quail (sable only) ³ Ruffed grouse, pheasant or partridge, prairie chicken, pin- nated grouse..... Wild turkey..... Pheasants (copper or Soemmering, English, golden, green, Japanese, Mongolian, ringneck, silver, tragopan), partridge (black India, cucubis, chucker), sand grouse, 5 years. Mourning dove..... Golden, upland, or other plover, jacksnipe, Wilson's snipe, sand or other snipe.	Until May 10, 1906. Dec. 1–July 1. Dec. 20–Nov. 1. Oct. 1–Aug. 31. Jan. 15–Sept. 1. Until May 10, 1906. Dec. 1–Aug. 1. Apr. 25–Sept. 1.
Indiana..... (1901.)	Duck, goose, brant, or other water fowl..... Deer..... Squirrel..... Quail, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, or pinnated grouse.....	Apr. 15–Sept. 1. At all times. Jan. 1–June 1. Oct. 1–Nov. 10. ⁴ Jan. 1–Nov. 10.

¹ Certain local restrictions are in force.² No game or game birds permitted to be killed within 1 mile of West Palm Beach; similar regulations are in force at St. Augustine.³ Export and sale are prohibited as before. For sale seasons, see p. 55. The omission of quail from the law of 1901 affects only killing. The Attorney-General has advised the game commissioner that the birds can still be protected under other sections. In a case recently tried at Morgan Park, a suburb of Chicago, the offender was convicted and fined, it being held that the new law contained no clause effectively repealing the provisions relating to quail in the old law (Forest and Stream, Vol. LVII, pp. 84, 167, August, 1901).⁴ Unless permit be obtained.

Close seasons—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Indiana..... (1901.)	Pheasants (copper, golden, green Japanese, ringneck, Mongolian, silver, English, or any other species), wild turkey.	At all times.
	Dove.....	(Jan. 1-Aug. 15. Oct. 1-Nov. 10.)
	Woodcock.....	Jan. 1-July 1. (Apr. 15-Sept. 1. Oct. 1-Nov. 10. ²)
	Wild duck, wild goose, brant, or other waterfowl.....	At all times.
Iowa ¹ (1897.)	Deer, elk, mountain goat.....	At all times.
	Squirrel (gray, timber, or fox).....	Jan. 1-June 1.
	Quail, ruffed grouse or pheasant, wild turkey.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.
	Pinnated grouse or prairie chicken.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.
	Turtle dove.....	At all times.
	Woodcock.....	Jan. 1-July 10.
	Wild duck, goose, brant.....	Apr. 15-Sept. 1.
Kansas..... (1901.)	Quail.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 1.
	Grouse, prairie chicken.....	Oct. 1-Aug. 15.
	Partridge, pheasant.....	At all times.
	Grouse, prairie chicken.....	Oct. 1-Aug. 15.
	Dove, plover.....	Sept. 15-July 15.
Kentucky..... (1894.)	Deer.....	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.
	Squirrel (black, gray, or fox).....	Feb. 1-June 15.
	Quail, partridge, pheasant.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 15.
	Wild turkey.....	Feb. 1-Sept. 1.
	Dove.....	Feb. 1-Aug. 1.
	Woodcock.....	Feb. 1-June 20.
	Wood duck, teal, or other wild duck, goose.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 15.
Louisiana..... (1900.)	Deer.....	Feb. 15-Sept. 15.
	Quail, partridge, pheasant, dove.....	Mar. 1-Oct. 1.
	Wild turkey.....	May 1-Oct. 1.
	Wood duck, blue-winged teal.....	May 1-Aug. 1.
	Other ducks.....	Apr. 1-Sept. 1.
Maine..... (1899-1901.)	Deer (see exceptions).....	Dec. 15-Oct. 1.
	<i>Exceptions:</i>	
	Androscoggin, Cumberland (certain towns), Knox, Lincoln.....	Nov. 1-Oct. 1
	Hancock—in towns of Isle au Haut until 1907, and Swan's Island until 1906; otherwise as in State law.	
	Kennebec.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 1
	Sagadahoc, York.....	Until Oct. 1, 1903
	Waldo.....	Nov. 16-Oct. 1
	Bull moose (cow or calf protected at all times).....	Dec. 1-Oct. 15.
	Caribou.....	Until Oct. 15, 1905.
	Quail.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.
	Ruffed grouse or partridge, woodcock.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 15.
	Pheasant (except ruffed grouse), black game, capercaillie or cock of the woods, 10 years.	Until Mar. 22, 1911.
	Dove.....	At all times.
	Plover, snipe, sandpipers.....	May 1-Aug. 1.
	Wood duck, dusky or black duck, teal, gray duck.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 1. ³
Maryland ⁴ (1898-1900.)	Deer, only in the following counties:	
	Allegany.....	Jan. 1-Aug. 1
	Garrett.....	Until Sept. 30, 1906
	Washington.....	Jan. 15-Nov. 1
	Squirrel (see exceptions).....	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.
	<i>Exceptions:</i>	
	Allegany, Garrett (State law).....	Unprotected
	Caroline.....	Dec. 25-Nov. 15
	Frederick (gray or fox squirrel).....	Nov. 1-June 15
	Howard.....	Oct. 1-May 1
	Kent.....	At all times
	Montgomery (gray squirrel).....	Dec. 15-Aug. 1
	Washington.....	Dec. 1-June 1, and July 1-Sept. 15
	Wicomico.....	Feb. 15-Sept. 1
	Rabbit:	
	Baltimore, Baltimore City (sale), Calvert, Dorchester, Howard, Kent, Prince George (State law).....	Dec. 25-Nov. 1
	Allegany.....	Jan. 1-Oct. 15
	Anne Arundel, Caroline, Queen Anne.....	Dec. 25-Nov. 15
	Carroll.....	Dec. 25-Nov. 10
	Cecil.....	Jan. 10-Nov. 1
	Charles.....	Jan. 15-Oct. 15
	Frederick, Harford.....	Dec. 15-Nov. 15
	Garrett (State law).....	Feb. 1-Nov. 1
	Montgomery.....	Dec. 20-Nov. 1
	St. Mary.....	Jan. 15-Sept. 1
	Somerset.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 10

¹ For sale seasons, see p. 55.² Unless permit be obtained.³ Except month of April.⁴ The term 'State law' is used to indicate the seasons fixed by the public general law of 1898 in contradistinction to the special county laws. The seasons which apply to the whole State or a majority of the counties are placed in the third column; those relating only to special counties in the middle column.

Close seasons—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Maryland (1898-1900.)	Rabbit—Continued. Talbot Jan. 1-Nov. 1 Washington Dec. 25-Oct. 20 Wicomico Jan. 15-Nov. 1 Worcester Jan. 15-Nov. 15 Quail (or partridge): Baltimore, Baltimore City (sale), Charles, Dorchester, Howard, Kent, Prince George, St. Mary (State law), Dec. 25-Nov. 1 Allegany Jan. 1-Oct. 15 Anne Arundel, Caroline, Queen Anne Dec. 25-Nov. 15 Calvert Jan. 11-Nov. 1 Carroll Dec. 25-Nov. 10 Cecil Jan. 10-Nov. 1 Frederick Dec. 15-Nov. 15 ¹ Garrett Dec. 1-Nov. 1 Harford Dec. 15-Nov. 15 Montgomery Dec. 20-Nov. 1 Somerset Jan. 20-Nov. 20 Talbot Jan. 1-Nov. 1 Washington Dec. 25-Oct. 20 Wicomico, Worcester Jan. 15-Nov. 15 Ruffed grouse (or pheasant): Baltimore, ² Calvert, Caroline, Charles, Howard, Kent, Prince George, Talbot (State law) Dec. 25-Nov. 1 Allegany, Montgomery Jan. 1-Sept. 1 Anne Arundel Dec. 25-Nov. 15 Baltimore City, sale (State law) Dec. 25-Oct. 1 Carroll, Queen Anne, St. Mary Dec. 25-Nov. 10 Cecil Feb. 1-Sept. 5 Dorchester, Wicomico, Worcester (State law) Feb. 1-Nov. 10 Frederick Dec. 15-Nov. 15 ¹ Garrett Dec. 1-Nov. 1 Harford Dec. 15-Nov. 15 Somerset Until Nov. 10, 1903 Washington Dec. 25-Aug. 12 English pheasant, Mongolian pheasant (see exceptions) Dec. 25-Nov. 1. <i>Exceptions:</i> Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester (State law) Feb. 1-Nov. 10 Garrett Dec. 1-Nov. 1 ³ Wild turkey: Baltimore, Baltimore City (sale), Calvert, Caroline, Charles, Frederick, Howard, Prince George, Talbot (State law), Dec. 25-Nov. 1 Allegany Jan. 1-Oct. 15 Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester ⁴ (State law), Feb. 1-Nov. 10 Garrett Dec. 1-Nov. 1 Kent At all times Montgomery Feb. 1-Nov. 1 Washington Jan. 15-Nov. 1 Anne Arundel, Carroll, Cecil, Harford, Queen Anne, St. Mary Unprotected Dove (see exceptions) Dec. 25-Aug. 15. <i>Exceptions:</i> Carroll, Frederick, Wicomico At all times Kent Dec. 25-Aug. 1 Somerset Jan. 1-Aug. 15 Washington Dec. 25-Aug. 12 Wild pigeon, Kent County only Dec. 25-Aug. 1 Woodcock: Baltimore, Baltimore City (sale), Calvert, Frederick, How- ard (State law) Dec. 25-July 1 and Aug. 1-Nov. 1 Allegany, Montgomery Jan. 1-July 1 Anne Arundel Dec. 25-Nov. 15 Caroline Feb. 1-July 5 Carroll Dec. 25-July 15 Cecil Jan. 1-June 10 Charles Feb. 24-July 5 Dorchester Jan. 15-July 1 Garrett Dec. 1-Nov. 1 Harford Aug. 10-June 10 Kent Dec. 25-Nov. 1 Prince George Dec. 25-June 15 and Sept. 1-Nov. 1	

¹ Ch. 587, acts 1900.² For sale season in Baltimore City, see p. 55.³ According to an act passed in 1900 prohibiting the shooting of 'any pheasant' during stated season. If the term quoted applies only to ruffed grouse, the closed season for imported pheasants is Jan. 1-Nov. 1, as fixed by the general State law of 1898.⁴ It is not clear whether the intent of the law is to protect the wild turkey in these counties for this season or to leave it unprotected.

Close seasons—Continued.

states.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Maryland..... [1898-1900.]	Woodcock—Continued. Queen Anne.....Feb. 1-July 5 St. Mary.....Feb. 24-July 5 Somerset.....Jan. 1-June 15 Talbot.....Jan. 1-July 5 Washington.....Dec. 25-July 12 Wicomico.....Feb. 1-June 15 Worcester.....Until July 10, 1902 Plover (see exceptions).....May 1-Aug. 15. <i>Exceptions:</i> Carroll.....May 1-Sept. 1 Kent.....Dec. 25-Aug. 1 Wicomico.....Jan. 15-Nov. 15 Worcester.....Unprotected Snipe (see exceptions).....May 1-Aug. 15. <i>Exceptions:</i> Carroll.....May 1-Sept. 1 Kent.....June 1-Mar. 15 Wicomico (sandpiper).....Jan. 15-Nov. 15 Worcester.....Unprotected Sora, water rail, or ortolan (see exceptions).....Nov. 1-Sept. 1. <i>Exceptions:</i> Caroline.....Jan. 1-Sept. 20 Cecil.....Feb. 1-Sept. 5 Harford.....Dec. 15-Sept. 1 Prince George (on marshes of Patuxent, Potomac, or Patuxent bordering on Prince George or Anne Arundel counties).....Nov. 1-Sept. 5 Talbot.....Jan. 1-Sept. 10 Reedbird (see exceptions).....Nov. 1-Sept. 1. <i>Exceptions:</i> Cecil.....Feb. 1-Sept. 5 Harford.....Dec. 15-Sept. 1 Duck, goose, brant, swan, and other wild fowl (see exceptions).....Apr. 10-Nov. 1. <i>Exceptions:</i> Anne Arundel (wild fowl on Magothy, South, and Severn rivers).....May 1-Oct. 1 ¹ Caroline (duck).....Apr. 1-Sept. 20 ¹ Cecil, Harford.....Special local provisions ¹ Charles (acorn or genuine duck) State law, Apr. 10-Oct. 1 ¹ Dorchester.....Special local provisions ¹ Somerset (duck, except wood duck).....Apr. 1-Oct. 1 Wood or summer duck.....Jan. 1-Sept. 1 Goose.....Apr. 1-Nov. 1 ¹ Talbot (wild fowl, except summer duck) on Great Choptank River.....May 1-Oct. 10 Summer duck.....Jan. 1-Sept. 10 ¹ Wicomico (wood or summer duck).....Jan. 1-Sept. 10 ¹ Worcester (wood or summer duck).....Mar. 1-Sept. 1 ¹	
Massachusetts ² [1898-1901.]	Deer, 5 years.....Until Nov. 1, 1906. Gray squirrel, hare, rabbit (except on Cape Ann and in town of Essex).....Mar. 1-Oct. 1. Quail, ³ ruffed grouse or partridge, woodcock (except on Cape Ann).....Dec. 1-Oct. 1. Pinnated grouse, dove.....At all times. Wild or passenger pigeon.....May 1-Oct. 1. Pheasants (English, golden, Mongolian), 5 years.....Until 1905. Plover, snipe, sandpiper, rail, or any 'shore,' 'marsh,' or 'beach' birds.....May 1-July 15. Wood or summer duck, black duck, teal.....Mar. 1-Sept. 1. Other ducks.....May 20-Sept. 1. Deer (see exceptions).....Dec. 1-Nov. 8. <i>Exceptions:</i> Deer in red coat and fawn in spotted coat.....At all times. Deer on island of Bois Blanc, and in Allegan, Huron, Lapeer, Macomb, Monroe, Ottawa, St. Clair, Sanilac, and Tuscola counties.....Until Jan. 1, 1906 Elk, moose, caribou.....Until 1911. Squirrel (black, fox, or gray).....Dec. 1-Oct. 15. Quail (colin), ruffed grouse (partridge or pheasant)—except on Upper Peninsula, spruce hen, woodcock.....Dec. 1-Oct. 20. ⁴	
Michigan..... [1897-1901.]		

¹ Otherwise as stated in State law.² Gray squirrels, chipmunks, rabbits, and all land birds except English sparrows protected at all times until 1902 on Cape Ann, and the same with the added exception of 'beach or marsh birds' protected in the town of Essex until April 20, 1904.³ For sale seasons, see p. 55.⁴ This is the old law. The Attorney-General of Michigan has declared that section 10 of the law of 1901, making Dec. 1-Oct. 1 the close season for quail or colin, ruffed grouse or partridge, spruce hen, and woodcock, is unconstitutional and that the old law on these birds stands unrepealed. Section 10 of the new law as approved by the Governor differs from the same section in the bill passed by the legislature as shown by the legislative journals. (See Am. Field, Vol. LVI, p. 104, Aug. 10, 1901.)

Close seasons—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Michigan..... (1897-1901.)	Partridge (Upper Peninsula).....	Dec. 1-Oct. 1
	Dove.....	At all times.
	Pheasants (English or Mongolian), pinnated grouse (prairie chicken), wild turkey, wild pigeon.	Until 1910.
	Plover, snipe, wild duck, wild goose, brant, or other waterfowl (except that jacksnipe, bluebill, canvasback, widgeon, pintail, whistler, spoonbill, butterball, and sawbill duck may be hunted Mar. 2-Apr. 10).	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.
Minnesota..... (1899-1901.)	Deer.....	Nov. 30-Nov. 10.
	Elk, female moose, female caribou.....	At all times.
	Moose and caribou (males).....	Nov. 21-Nov. 16.
	Quail, partridge, ruffed grouse (pheasant).....	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.
	Sharp-tailed or white-breasted grouse, pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, turtle dove, snipe.	Nov. 1-Sept. 1.
	Pheasants (Chinese, English, Mongolian), 5 years.....	Until Sept. 1, 1904.
	Upland plover, woodcock.....	Oct. 31-July 4.
	Wild duck, goose, brant, or any aquatic fowl.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
Mississippi ² (1892.)	Deer.....	Mar. 1-Sept. 15.
	Quail or partridge, wild turkey.....	May 1-Oct. 1.
	Turtle or mourning dove, starling (field lark).....	Mar. 1-Sept. 15.
Missouri..... (1901.)	Deer.....	Jan. 1-Oct. 1.
	Quail (Virginia partridge), ruffed grouse (pheasant or partridge), Chinese pheasant, pinnated grouse (prairie chicken), wild turkey.	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.
	Turtle dove, meadow lark, plover, woodcock.....	Jan. 1-Aug. 1.
Montana..... (1897-1901.)	Wild duck.....	Apr. 1-Oct. 1.
	Deer, mountain goat.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
	Elk.....	Nov. 1-Sept. 1.
	Moose, caribou, antelope, bison or buffalo, mountain sheep.	At all times.
	Grouse or prairie chicken, fool hen, pheasant or partridge.	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.
	Sage hen, turtle dove.....	Dec. 15-Aug. 1.
	Quail, Chinese pheasants.....	At all times.
Nebraska ¹ (1901.)	Wild duck, goose, brant, swan.....	May 1-Sept. 1.
	Deer, antelope (with horns).....	Nov. 16-Aug. 15.
	Elk.....	At all times.
	Quail.....	Until Nov. 1, 1903.
	Partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, curlew.	At all times.
	Prairie chicken, sage chicken, grouse.	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.
	Wild pigeon, dove, plover.....	Oct. 31-Apr. 15.
	Jacksnipe, Wilson snipe, yellow-legs (other snipe protected at all times), wild duck, goose, brant, swan, crane.	Apr. 16-Sept. 1.
Nevada..... (1901.)	Deer, antelope (males).....	Until Mar. 28, 1903.
	Female deer and antelope, all elk, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat.	At all times.
	Mountain quail, grouse.....	Until Sept. 1, 1903. ³
	Pheasant.....	Until Sept. 1, 1906.
	Sage hen.....	Mar. 2-July 1.
	Dove.....	Nov. 2-July 15.
	Valley quail, prairie chicken, woodcock, plover, snipe, curlew, wind hen [mud hen], sand-hill crane, wild duck, wild goose, bittern.	Mar. 16-Sept. 1.
New Hamp- shire..... (1901.)	Deer (see exceptions), elk, moose, caribou.....	At all times.
	Exceptions: Deer in Carroll, Coos, and Grafton counties (except towns of Ashland, Canaan, Enfield, Grafton, Lebanon, Lyman, and Orange, in Grafton County).	Dec. 16-Oct. 1.
	Gray squirrel, raccoon.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 15.
	Hare, rabbit.....	Apr. 1-Oct. 1.
	Quail, partridge, ruffed grouse, woodcock, Wilson snipe.....	Dec. 15-Sept. 15.
	Dove.....	At all times.
	Plover, yellowlegs, sandpiper, rail, duck (except sheldrake). ('Beach birds' may be shot in Rockingham Co. after July 15.)	Feb. 1-Aug. 1.
New Jersey ¹ (1900-1901.)	Deer.....	At all times. ⁴
	Squirrels (gray, black, fox), hare, or rabbit.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.
	Quail (partridge), ruffed grouse (partridge or pheasant), English or ring-necked pheasant.	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.
	Dove, upland plover.....	Oct. 1-Aug. 1.
	Woodcock.....	Jan. 1-Oct. 1. ⁵
	Gray snipe (English or Wilson snipe).....	Jan. 1-Aug. 25. ⁶
	Reedbird, rail-bird, marsh hen.....	Jan. 1-Aug. 25.
New Mexico .. (1901.)	Duck, goose, brant, or other web-footed wild fowl.....	May 1-Sept. 1.
	Deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep.....	Until Mar. 19, 1906.
	Mountain goat.....	At all times.
	Quail.....	Mar. 1-Oct. 1.
	Partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, wild turkey.....	Jan. 1-Oct. 1.
	Pheasants.....	Until Mar. 14, 1906. ⁷

¹ For sale seasons, see p. 55.² County laws in force.³ Applies only to counties polling less than 1,900 votes.⁴ Under the general provision protecting all game for which no open season is provided.⁵ Except month of July.⁶ Except month of April.⁷ Under Chap. XXV, Laws of 1901, Oregon or 'Denny' pheasants are protected indefinitely.

Close seasons—Continued.

[illegible]

¹ For sale season, see p. 55.

Close seasons—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
North Carolina (1883-1901.)	Squirrel:	
	Bertie, Martin	Mar. 1-Aug. 15
	Pamlico	Mar. 1-Sept. 1
	Pasquotank	Mar. 1-Oct. 1
	Opossum:	
	Allamance, Anson, Caswell, Chatham, Franklin, Gaston, Guilford, Halifax, Mecklenburg, Moore, Orange, Wake, and Warren	Feb. 1-Oct. 1
	Pamlico	Mar. 1-Sept. 1
	Quail or partridge (see exceptions)	Mar. 15-Nov. 1.
	Exceptions:	
	Beaufort, Hyde	Mar. 20-Oct. 15
	Bertie, Camden, Currituck, Pasquotank	Mar. 1-Nov. 1
	Cabarrus, Davidson, Montgomery, Randolph, ...	Mar. 1-Nov. 15
	Carteret (Bogue Banks)	Until Mar. 11, 1905
	Dare, Granville, Tyrrell	Mar. 1-Oct. 15
	Davidson	Apr. 1-Oct. 1
	Henderson	Feb. 15-Nov. 15
	Mecklenburg	Jan. 10-Dec. 1
	New Hanover, Richmond, Scotland	Apr. 1-Oct. 15
	Pamlico	Mar. 1-Sept. 1
	Rowan, Surry	Feb. 1-Dec. 1
	Warren	Mar. 15-Oct. 10
	Wilson	Feb. 1-Nov. 15
	Cherokee, Clay, Columbus, Graham, Jones, Macon, Onslow, Swain	Unprotected
	Pheasant:	
	Cherokee	May 10-Oct. 10
	Currituck	Until Apr. 1, 1906
	Henderson	Feb. 15-Nov. 15
	Rowan	Feb. 1-Dec. 1
	Wild turkey (see exceptions)	Mar. 15-Nov. 1.
	Exceptions:	
	Bertie (male birds May 1-Nov. 1), Chatham, Mar. 1-Nov. 1	
	Carteret (Bogue Banks)	Until Mar. 11, 1905
	Cherokee	May 10-Oct. 10
	Cabarrus, Davidson	Mar. 1-Nov. 15
	Granville	Mar. 1-Oct. 15
	Henderson	Feb. 15-Nov. 15
	Macon	May 1-Oct. 15
	Martin (male birds)	May 1-Jan. 1
	Mecklenburg, Wilson	Feb. 1-Nov. 15
	Pamlico	Mar. 1-Sept. 1
	Pender	Feb. 1-Oct. 1
	Randolph, Rowan	Feb. 1-Dec. 1
	Richmond, Scotland	Apr. 1-Oct. 15
	Stanly	At all times
	Warren	Mar. 15-Oct. 10
	Carteret, Clay, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Dare, Duplin, Graham, Jones, Montgomery, Onslow, Swain, Tyrrell	Unprotected
	Dove (see exceptions)	Mar. 15-Nov. 1.
	Exceptions:	
	Beaufort	Mar. 20-Oct. 15
	Bertie	Mar. 1-Nov. 1
	Cabarrus	Mar. 15-Nov. 15
	Davidson, New Hanover, Richmond, Scotland, ...	Apr. 1-Oct. 15
	Granville	Mar. 1-Oct. 15
	Mecklenburg	Feb. 1-Nov. 15
	Montgomery	Mar. 1-Nov. 15
	Rowan	Feb. 2-Dec. 1
	Vance	Mar. 15-Oct. 15
	Warren	Mar. 15-Oct. 10
	Carteret, Cherokee, Clay, Columbus, Craven, Cumber- land, Dare, Duplin, Edgecombe, Graham, Jones, Ma- con, Moore, Onslow, Pamlico, Swain, Tyrrell, ...	Unprotected
	Woodcock:	
	Randolph	Mar. 1-Nov. 15
	Rowan	Feb. 2-Dec. 1
	Snipe:	
	Henderson	Feb. 15-Nov. 15
	Marsh hen, curlew, and other shore birds:	
	New Hanover	Apr. 1-Sept. 1
	Wild fowl:	
	Brunswick, New Hanover	Mar. 10-Nov. 1
	Carteret	Jan. 1-Dec. 1
	Currituck	Apr. 1-Nov. 10
	Henderson	Feb. 15-Nov. 15

Close seasons—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
North Dakota (1901.)	Deer Elk, moose, caribou, buffalo, mountain sheep Antelope Quail, English or Chinese pheasant, wild swan Sharp-tailed grouse, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, woodcock Wild duck, wild goose, crane, brant	Dec. 1–Nov. 10. At all times. Until Jan. 1, 1911. Until Sept. 1, 1905. Oct. 15–Sept. 1. May 1–Sept. 1.
Ohio ¹ (1900.)	Deer Squirrel, rabbit Quail, ruffed grouse or pheasant, prairie chicken, plover, killdeer, woodcock, snipe, rail. Coot or mud hen, wild duck ² English, Mongolian, and ring-necked pheasants.	Dec. 16–Nov. 10. Dec. 2–Nov. 10. Dec. 2–Nov. 10. Dec. 2–Nov. 10. ³ Dec. 16–Nov. 10.
Oklahoma (1899.)	Deer, antelope Quail Prairie chicken, wild turkey Mongolian or other pheasants Grouse Dove, plover.	At all times. Feb. 1–Oct. 15. Jan. 1–Sept. 1. Until Jan. 1, 1904. At all times. Jan. 1–Aug. 1.
Oregon ¹ (1901.)	Deer (except spotted fawn, protected at all times), antelope, moose, mountain sheep (see exceptions). <i>Exceptions:</i> Grant, Harney, Malheur, and Baker counties, deer and antelope, Oct. 15–Oct. 1, and female deer in rest of State, Nov. 1–Aug. 15. Elk Silver-gray squirrel (<i>Sciurus fessor</i>) English or gray partridge, capercaillie, moor hen, pheasants (silver, golden, copper, green Japanese, and Reeves), wild turkey, woodcock. Rail, upland plover. Mallard, wood duck, widgeon, teal, spoonbill (gray, black, sprig-tail), canvasback duck, wild goose, wild swan (except in Jackson, Klamath, and Lake counties, Jan. 1–Sept. 15, and in Coos County, Aug. 1–Feb. 1). <i>West of Cascades</i> (see exceptions): Quail, bobwhite quail, partridge, grouse, native pheasant (ruffed grouse), ring-neck or China torquatus pheasant, prairie chicken. <i>Exceptions:</i> Douglas County: Quail, bobwhite quail, partridge, native pheasant, ring-neck or China torquatus pheasant, prairie chicken. Dec. 1–Sept. 1? Grouse, ruffed grouse Dec. 1–Aug. 1? Tillamook County: Native pheasant (ruffed grouse), ring-neck or China torquatus pheasant, Until Sept. 15, 1904 Blue grouse. Oct. 15–Aug. 1 Clatsop, Coos, Curry, Jackson, and Josephine counties: Ring-neck or China torquatus pheasant, Until Sept. 15, 1904 <i>East of Cascades:</i> Quail, except bobwhite, pheasant, native pheasant (ruffed grouse), grouse, sage hen. Bobwhite Prairie chicken (except in Wasco County, Oct. 15–Aug. 1).	Nov. 1–July 15. Until Sept. 15, 1904. Jan. 1–Oct. 1. Until Oct. 1, 1905. Jan. 1–Aug. 1. Mar. 1–Sept. 1. Jan. 1–Aug. 1. Dec. 1–Oct. 1. Nov. 1–Aug. 1. Until Oct. 15, 1905. Until Aug. 15, 1903. Dec. 1–Nov. 1. Dec. 16–Oct. 15. Dec. 16–Nov. 1. Dec. 16–Oct. 15. Until May 27, 1902. Dec. 16–Oct. 15. ⁴ Jan. 1–July 15. Dec. 1–Sept. 1. May 1–Sept. 1. Until Feb. 1, 1905. Jan. 1–Oct. 15. Dec. 16–Oct. 15. Until Oct. 1, 1905. At all times. Apr. 1–Aug. 15. Feb. 1–Sept. 1.
Pennsylvania (1897.)	Deer, elk Squirrel (black, gray, or fox) Hare, rabbit Quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey. Pheasants (Chinese, English, Mongolian), 5 years Woodcock Upland or grass plover. Rail, reedbird. Web-footed wild fowl.	Dec. 1–Oct. 1. Nov. 1–Aug. 1. Until Oct. 15, 1905. Until Aug. 15, 1903. Dec. 1–Nov. 1. Dec. 16–Oct. 15. Dec. 16–Nov. 1. Dec. 16–Oct. 15. Until May 27, 1902. Dec. 16–Oct. 15. ⁴ Jan. 1–July 15. Dec. 1–Sept. 1. May 1–Sept. 1. Until Feb. 1, 1905. Jan. 1–Oct. 15. Dec. 16–Oct. 15. Until Oct. 1, 1905. At all times. Apr. 1–Aug. 15. Feb. 1–Sept. 1.
Rhode Island (1900–1901.)	Deer, 5 years Gray squirrel, rabbit, hare. Quail or bob-white, ruffed grouse or partridge, woodcock. Pheasant (except ruffed grouse), 5 years Dove Black duck and wood duck.	Until Oct. 1, 1905. Jan. 1–Oct. 15. Dec. 16–Oct. 15. Until Oct. 1, 1905. At all times. Apr. 1–Aug. 15. Feb. 1–Sept. 1.
South Carolina	Deer (see exceptions) <i>Exceptions:</i> Berkeley, Clarendon, Colleton, Darlington, Georgetown, Horry, Kershaw, Marlboro, Marion, and Williamsburg. Feb. 1–Aug. 1 Quail, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock Mongolian or ring-neck pheasants, 10 years Dove	Apr. 1–Nov. 1. Until Dec. 22, 1903. Mar. 1–Aug. 1.

¹ For sale seasons, see p. 56.² Wild ducks can not lawfully be killed on Sunday or Monday, or on any of the reservoirs belonging to the State of Ohio, or on the waters of Lake Erie or its estuaries or bays, or on the rivers, creeks, ponds, or other waters of the State.³ Except Mar. 11–Apr. 10.⁴ Except month of July.

Close seasons—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
South Dakota. (1899-1901.)	Deer, elk, buffalo, mountain sheep. Antelope. Quail, ruffed grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, woodcock. Plover, curlew Duck, goose, crane, brant.	Jan. 1-Nov. 1. Until Jan. 1, 1911. Jan. 1-Sept. 1. May 15-Sept. 1. May 1-Sept. 1.
Tennessee. (1896-1899.) ¹	Deer: Anderson, Cheatham, Coffee, Dickson, Fayette, Hamblen, Hardeman, Haywood, Houston, Jefferson, Knox, Lake, London, McMinn, Monroe, Obion, Roane, Rutherford, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton, Trousdale, Williamson, Carter, Sullivan. Bedford, Davidson, Dyer, Giles, Henry, Madison, Maury, Wilson. Bledsoe, Cumberland, DeKalb, Fentress, Hamilton, Han- cock, Johnson (by law of 1893), Montgomery, Morgan, Rhea, Unicoi, White. Franklin. Grainger, Lauderdale. Hardin. Shelby. Warren. Restrictions in other counties uncertain. Squirrel (Shelby County only). Quail or partridge: Anderson, Blount, Coker, Coffee, Dickson, Fayette, Han- cock, Hardeman, Houston, Jefferson, Knox, Lake, Lon- don, McMinn, Monroe, Roane, Sevier, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton, Williamson. Bedford. Bradley, Greene, Warren. Carter, Hamblen, Hamilton, Hawkins, Henderson, Henry, Johnson, Marion, Sullivan, Unicoi. Cheatham. Davidson, Lincoln, Madison. Dyer. Franklin. Gibson, Giles, Weakley, Wilson (law of 1899). Grainger, Lauderdale. Hardin. Haywood, Marshall, Montgomery, Rutherford, Putnam. Robertson. Trousdale. Washington. Wilson (law of 1897). Restrictions in other counties uncertain. Grouse: Bedford, Davidson, Dyer, Giles, Hamilton, Henry, Lincoln, Madison, Maury, Wilson. Bradley, Greene, Warren. Cheatham, Montgomery. Grainger. Hardin. Robertson, Sumner, Trousdale. Shelby. Pheasant: Bedford, Davidson, Dyer, Giles, Lincoln, Madison, Maury, Wilson. Bradley, Greene, Warren. Carter, Hamilton, Hawkins, Henry, Johnson, Marion, Sulli- van, Unicoi, Washington. Cheatham, Montgomery. Grainger. Hardin. Haywood. Putnam. Robertson, Sumner, Trousdale. Weakley. Chinese pheasant (except Warren County, until Feb. 12, 1903), English and other (imported) pheasants. Wild turkey: Bedford, Davidson, Dyer, Giles, Madison, Maury, Wilson, Bledsoe, Fentress, Rhea, White. Carter, Greene, Hamilton, Hawkins, Henry, Johnson, Mar- ion, Sullivan, Unicoi, Washington. Cheatham, Montgomery. Franklin. Grainger, Lauderdale. Hardin.	Jan. 1-Aug. 1. At all times. Mar. 1-Sept. 1. Dec. 1-Oct. 1. Jan. 1-Oct. 1. Mar. 1-Oct. 1. Mar. 15-Sept. 15. Feb. 1-Sept. 1. Feb. 1-Nov. 1. Feb. 1-Sept. 1(?). Mar. 1-Nov. 1(?). Until Feb. 10, 1902. Feb. 1-Nov. 1. Apr. 1-Oct. 1. Mar. 1-Oct. 15. Mar. 1-Sept. 15. Apr. 1-Sept. 1. Apr. 1-Dec. 1. Mar. 1-Nov. 1. Mar. 1-Oct. 1. Mar. 15-Sept. 15. Feb. 15-Nov. 16. Feb. 1-Oct. 1. Feb. 1-Sept. 1. Jan. 1-Nov. 1. Feb. 1-Nov. 16. Until Mar. 30, 1902. Feb. 1-Sept. 1. Feb. 1-Sept. 1. Feb. 1-Nov. 1. Apr. 1-Oct. 1. Mar. 1-Oct. 15. Mar. 1-Oct. 1. Mar. 15-Sept. 15. Until Apr. 21, 1904. Feb. 1-Sept. 1. Mar. 1-Sept. 15. Feb. 1-Nov. 1. Apr. 1-Oct. 1. Mar. 1-Oct. 15. Mar. 1-Oct. 1. Mar. 15-Sept. 15. Feb. 15-Nov. 16. Feb. 1-Oct. 1. Until Apr. 21, 1904. Mar. 1-Nov. 1. Until Mar. 13, 1902. May 1-Sept. 15. May 1-Oct. 1. Apr. 1-Oct. 1. Mar. 1-Oct. 15. Apr. 1-Sept. 1. Mar. 1-Oct. 1. Mar. 15-Sept. 15.

¹ Laws of 1901 not accessible at date of going to press.

Close seasons—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Tennessee (1896-1899.)	Wild turkey—Continued. Haywood Feb. 15-Nov. 16 ¹ Lincoln Mar. 1-Sept. 15 Morgan Dec. 1-Oct. 1 Putnam Feb. 1-Oct. 1 Robertson, Shelby Feb. 1-Sept. 1 Warren Feb. 1-Nov. 1 Weakley Mar. 1-Nov. 1 Wilson (under 'other game birds') Apr. 1-Aug. 1 Dove: Bradley, Greene Feb. 1-Nov. 1 Cheatham, Montgomery Mar. 1-Aug. 1 Wilson (laws of 1897, p. 423) Until Mar. 30, 1902 Wilson (laws of 1899, p. 79) Apr. 1-Aug. 1 Plover: Cheatham, Montgomery May 1-Sept. 1 Wilson (under 'other game birds') Apr. 1-Aug. 1 Woodcock: Bedford, Davidson, Dyer, Giles, Lincoln, Madison, Maury, Mar. 1-Sept. 15 Bradley, Greene Feb. 1-Nov. 1 Carter, Hamilton, Hawkins, Henry, Johnson, Marion, Sulli- van, Unicoi, Washington Apr. 1-Oct. 1 Cheatham, Montgomery Mar. 1-Aug. 1 Hardin Mar. 15-Sept. 15 Haywood Feb. 15-Nov. 16 Robertson, Shelby Feb. 1-Sept. 15 Wilson Until Mar. 30, 1902 Snipe: Bedford, Davidson, Dyer, Giles, Lincoln, Madison, Maury, Mar. 1-Sept. 15 Bradley, Greene Feb. 1-Nov. 1 Cheatham, Montgomery May 1-Sept. 1 Hardin Mar. 15-Sept. 15 Robertson, Shelby Feb. 1-Sept. 1 Wilson Until Mar. 30, 1902 Duck: Cheatham, Montgomery May 1-Sept. 1 Grainger, Lauderdale Mar. 1-Oct. 1 Weakley Mar. 1-Nov. 1 Warren Feb. 1-Nov. 1 Wilson (under 'other game birds') Apr. 1-Aug. 1	
Texas (1897.)	Deer Antelope, 5 years Quail or partridge Prairie chicken or pinnated grouse Wild turkey Pheasant (English or Mongolian), 5 years Deer Elk, buffalo or bison, mountain sheep, antelope, quail (see ex- ception), English, Mongolian or Chinese pheasant, pinnated grouse, any introduced game animals, or game birds. <i>Exception:</i> Quail (Kane and Washington Counties only) Mar. 1-Oct. 1 Partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, pheasant Mourning dove Snipe, duck, wild goose, brant, swan Deer (with horns) Deer without horns, moose, caribou Rabbit, hare Quail, ruffed grouse or partridge, plover (other than upland), woodcock, English snipe, wild duck, goose Pheasant, English partridge Introduced pheasants, by owners on inclosed lands Dove Upland plover Deer (see exceptions) <i>Exceptions:</i> Alleghany, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Highland, Rockbridge Dec. 25-Oct. 20 Amelia, Nottoway, Prince George, Southampton, Surry, Jan. 15-Sept. 1 Bland, Smyth, Tazewell, Wythe Jan. 1-Nov. 15 Brunswick, Charlotte, Chesterfield Feb. 1-Sept. 1 Charles City, New Kent Jan. 15-Sept. 15 Culpeper, King and Queen, Orange Feb. 1-Aug. 31 Essex Feb. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Until May 27, 1902. Mar. 15-Oct. 1. Feb. 1-Aug. 1. Apr. 1-Sept. 1. Until May 27, 1902. Nov. 15-Oct. 15. At all times.
Utah (1899-1901.)	Deer Elk, buffalo or bison, mountain sheep, antelope, quail (see ex- ception), English, Mongolian or Chinese pheasant, pinnated grouse, any introduced game animals, or game birds. <i>Exception:</i> Quail (Kane and Washington Counties only) Mar. 1-Oct. 1 Partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, pheasant Mourning dove Snipe, duck, wild goose, brant, swan Deer (with horns) Deer without horns, moose, caribou Rabbit, hare Quail, ruffed grouse or partridge, plover (other than upland), woodcock, English snipe, wild duck, goose Pheasant, English partridge Introduced pheasants, by owners on inclosed lands Dove Upland plover Deer (see exceptions) <i>Exceptions:</i> Alleghany, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Highland, Rockbridge Dec. 25-Oct. 20 Amelia, Nottoway, Prince George, Southampton, Surry, Jan. 15-Sept. 1 Bland, Smyth, Tazewell, Wythe Jan. 1-Nov. 15 Brunswick, Charlotte, Chesterfield Feb. 1-Sept. 1 Charles City, New Kent Jan. 15-Sept. 15 Culpeper, King and Queen, Orange Feb. 1-Aug. 31 Essex Feb. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Until May 27, 1902. Mar. 15-Oct. 1. Feb. 1-Aug. 1. Apr. 1-Sept. 1. Until May 27, 1902. Nov. 15-Oct. 15. At all times.
Vermont	Deer Elk, buffalo or bison, mountain sheep, antelope, quail (see ex- ception), English, Mongolian or Chinese pheasant, pinnated grouse, any introduced game animals, or game birds. <i>Exception:</i> Quail (Kane and Washington Counties only) Mar. 1-Oct. 1 Partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, pheasant Mourning dove Snipe, duck, wild goose, brant, swan Deer (with horns) Deer without horns, moose, caribou Rabbit, hare Quail, ruffed grouse or partridge, plover (other than upland), woodcock, English snipe, wild duck, goose Pheasant, English partridge Introduced pheasants, by owners on inclosed lands Dove Upland plover Deer (see exceptions) <i>Exceptions:</i> Alleghany, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Highland, Rockbridge Dec. 25-Oct. 20 Amelia, Nottoway, Prince George, Southampton, Surry, Jan. 15-Sept. 1 Bland, Smyth, Tazewell, Wythe Jan. 1-Nov. 15 Brunswick, Charlotte, Chesterfield Feb. 1-Sept. 1 Charles City, New Kent Jan. 15-Sept. 15 Culpeper, King and Queen, Orange Feb. 1-Aug. 31 Essex Feb. 1-Aug. 15	Dec. 1-Aug. 15. Dec. 1-July 1. Jan. 15-Oct. 1. Nov. 1-Oct. 22. At all times. May 1-Sept. 1. Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Nov. 20-Oct. 1. Dec. 1-Oct. 10. At all times. Dec. 1-Aug. 15. Jan. 1-Aug. 15. ²
Virginia (1887-1900.)	Deer (see exceptions) <i>Exceptions:</i> Alleghany, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Highland, Rockbridge Dec. 25-Oct. 20 Amelia, Nottoway, Prince George, Southampton, Surry, Jan. 15-Sept. 1 Bland, Smyth, Tazewell, Wythe Jan. 1-Nov. 15 Brunswick, Charlotte, Chesterfield Feb. 1-Sept. 1 Charles City, New Kent Jan. 15-Sept. 15 Culpeper, King and Queen, Orange Feb. 1-Aug. 31 Essex Feb. 1-Aug. 15	Dec. 1-Aug. 15. Dec. 1-July 1. Jan. 15-Oct. 1. Nov. 1-Oct. 22. At all times. May 1-Sept. 1. Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Nov. 20-Oct. 1. Dec. 1-Oct. 10. At all times. Dec. 1-Aug. 15. Jan. 1-Aug. 15. ²

¹ An attempt is made to make the close season for turkey in this county May 1-Nov. 1. See Laws of 1897, p. 420.² Close season for hunting with dogs in Page County, Oct. 1-Dec. 1.

Close seasons—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Virginia (1887-1900.)	Deer—Continued. Fairfax Dec. 25-Sept. 1 Frederick, Shenandoah Dec. 15-Sept. 15 Greensville, Sussex Jan. 15-Aug. 1 King William Feb. 1-Nov. 1 Lancaster, Northumberland, Richmond Feb. 1-Oct. 1 Princess Anne Feb. 15-Sept. 15 Rockingham Dec. 1-Oct. 15 Appomattox, Cumberland, Dinwiddie, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg Unprotected Rabbit: Accomac, Northampton Jan. 15-Nov. 15 Alexandria Jan. 1-Oct. 1 Amelia,¹ Charlotte,¹ Greensville, Spotsylvania, Sussex Feb. 1-Oct. 1 Buckingham,² Cumberland,² Feb. 15-Oct. 15 Caroline, Essex, Hanover, Henrico, King William Feb. 1-Nov. 1 Chesterfield Feb. 1-Sept. 1 Culpeper, Orange Jan. 15-Nov. 1 Elizabeth City Feb. 1-Nov. 15 Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, Prince William, Jan. 1-Nov. 1 Halifax Feb. 1-Oct. 15 Nottoway Jan. 1-Sept. 1 Shenandoah Mar. 1-Nov. 1 Stafford Feb. 1-Sept. 15 Opuscula: Halifax Feb. 1-Oct. 15 Quail (see exceptions) Exceptions: Accomac, Lee, Northampton Jan. 15-Nov. 15 Albemarle, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, Prince William, Rappahannock, Roanoke, Shenandoah, Wythe, and the city of Charlottesville Jan. 1-Nov. 1 Alleghany, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Highland, Rockbridge Dec. 25-Nov. 1 Amherst, Caroline, Dinwiddie, Essex, Franklin, Hanover, Henrico, Henry, King William, Nelson, Northumberland, Pittsylvania, Prince George, Pulaski, Smyth, Spotsylvania, Surry, Washington, Westmoreland Feb. 1-Nov. 1 Amelia, Brunswick, Charlotte, Chesterfield, Cumberland, Nottoway Feb. 1-Oct. 15 Bedford, Culpeper, Gloucester, Mathews, Orange Jan. 15-Nov. 1 Buckingham, King and Queen, Powhatan Feb. 15-Oct. 15 Clark, Warren Dec. 25-Oct. 31 Elizabeth City, Norfolk, Princess Anne Feb. 1-Nov. 15 Floyd Jan. 15-Oct. 1 Fluvanna Jan. 15-Oct. 15 Frederick, Rockingham Dec. 15-Nov. 1 Greensville, Isle of Wight, Nausemond, Southampton, Sussex, and city of Danville Feb. 15-Nov. 1 Halifax Feb. 15-Oct. 15 King George, Stafford Jan. 5-Nov. 15 Mecklenburg Mar. 1-Oct. 15 Appomattox, Lunenburg Unprotected Ruffed grouse (see exceptions) Exceptions: Albemarle, Culpeper, Orange, city of Charlottesville Jan. 15-Nov. 1 Alleghany, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Highland, Rockbridge Dec. 25-Oct. 15 Amelia, Charlotte Feb. 1-Oct. 1 Blair, Buchanan, Carroll, Clarke, Craig, Dickenson, Giles, Grayson, Lee, Page, Pulaski, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Warren, Washington, Wise Feb. 1-Sept. 15 Buckingham, Cumberland Feb. 15-Oct. 15 Caroline, Hanover, Henrico, Roanoke, Spotsylvania Feb. 1-Nov. 1 Fairfax, Fauquier, Frederick, Loudoun, Prince William, Shenandoah Jan. 1-Nov. 1 Floyd Mar. 1-Oct. 1 Montgomery Jan. 1-Oct. 15 Prince Edward Mar. 1-Oct. 15 Wythe Feb. 1-Sept. 1 Appomattox, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Greensville, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, Sussex Unprotected	Jan. 1-Oct. 15. Feb. 1-Sept. 15.

¹ In Amelia and Charlotte counties young rabbits or hares may be killed or captured June 1-Aug. 1.² In Buckingham and Cumberland counties young rabbits or hares may be killed or captured June 1-October 15.

Close seasons—Continued.

Species.	Kind of game.	Close seasons.
Virginia. (1887-1900).	Imported pheasants. Mongolian pheasants and crosses between Mongolian and English pheasants: Abermarle, Alleghany, Augusta, Bath, Bedford, Culpeper, Highland, Louisa, Montgomery, city of Charlottesville. English pheasants: Augusta, Rockbridge. Mongolian pheasants: Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, Prince William, Jan. 1-Nov. 1 Orange. Rockbridge. Japanese, Mongolian and ring-neck pheasants: Shenandoah. Wild turkey (see exceptions). Lynchburg, Accotink, Northampton. Abermarle, Culpeper, Gloucester, Orange, city of Charlottesville. Alleghany, Augusta, Bath, Beverdam, Highland, Rockbridge. Amelia, Northway, Prince George, Surry. Bedford, Smyth, Washington. Edward, Buchanan, Carroll, Clarke, Clark, Dickinson, Giles, Grayson, Lee, Page, Pulaski, Russell, Scott, Tazewell, Warren, Wise. Bram-wick. Farrington, Cumberland, Greenvsille, Sussex. Charles, Dinwiddie, Essex, Hanover, Henrico, King William, Shenandoah, Spotsylvania. Charles City, Charlootte, New Kent. Fairfax, Fauquier, Frederick, Loudoun, Prince William. Floyd. Hanover. Isle of Wight, Newmarket. King and Queen. Mechlenburg, Prince Edward. Pittsylvania, city of Danville. Southampton, Westmoreland. Appomattox, Lunenburg. Woodcock (see exceptions). Lynchburg, Accotink, Northampton. Alexandria, Fairfax. Alleghany, Augusta, Bath, Rockbridge. Charles, Hanover, Henrico. Culpeper, Frederick, King and Queen, Orange, Shenandoah. Elizabeth City. King George, Stafford. Loudoun. Amelia, Appomattox, Brunswick, Cumberland, Dinwiddie, Greenvsille, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Newmarket, Sussex. Wilden (see exceptions). Lynchburg: Accotink, Northampton. Amelia, Appomattox, Brunswick, Cumberland, Dinwiddie, Greenvsille, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Newmarket, Sussex. Snipe: Alleghany, Augusta, Bath, Rockbridge. Marsh hen (see exceptions). Lynchburg: Accotink, Northampton. Amelia, Appomattox, Brunswick, Cumberland, Dinwiddie, Greenvsille, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Newmarket, Sussex. Waterfowl (except summer duck and snipe). Lynchburg: Accotink, Amelia, Appomattox, Brunswick, Cumberland, Dinwiddie, Greenvsille, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Newmarket, Sussex. Woodcock: King and Queen (under name summer woodcock). Deer (except spotted fawn, protected at all times). Elk, moose, caribou, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat (except females, protected at all times). Quail. Partridge, grouse, native pheasant, partridge, Oriental pheasants, ptarmigan, Chinese, copper, pooden, Mongolian, ring-neck silver, except in counties east of Cascades until Aug. 15, 1905.	Jan. 15-Oct. 15. At all times. Jan. 15-Nov. 1. Dec. 15-Oct. 15. Feb. 15-Oct. 1. Mar. 15-Nov. 1. Feb. 1-Sept. 3. Mar. 1-Oct. 29. Feb. 15-Oct. 15. Feb. 1-Oct. 1. Feb. 15-Oct. 15. Jan. 1-Nov. 1. Jan. 1-Nov. 1. Mar. 1-Oct. 1. Feb. 15-Oct. 15. Feb. 15-Sept. 15. Mar. 1-Oct. 15. Feb. 15-Nov. 1. Feb. 15-Nov. 15. Unprotected. Apr. 1-Nov. 1. Jan. 1-July 1. Jan. 1-July 4. Dec. 15-Oct. 1. Feb. 1-Nov. 1. Feb. 1-July 1. Feb. 1-Nov. 15. Jan. 1-Oct. 1. Jan. 1-June 15. Unprotected. At all times. Jan. 1-Aug. 15. Unprotected. Dec. 15-Oct. 1. At all times. Jan. 1-Sept. 15. Unprotected. May 1-Sept. 1. Dec. 15-Sept. 15. Nov. 1-Sept. 1. Until 1905. Dec. 1-Aug. 15.
Washington. (1901).	Deer (except spotted fawn, protected at all times). Elk, moose, caribou, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat (except females, protected at all times). Quail. Partridge, grouse, native pheasant, partridge, Oriental pheasants, ptarmigan, Chinese, copper, pooden, Mongolian, ring-neck silver, except in counties east of Cascades until Aug. 15, 1905.	Dec. 15-Sept. 15. Nov. 1-Sept. 1. Until 1905. Dec. 1-Aug. 15.

Close seasons—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Washington ... (1901.)	Prairie chicken, sage hen (except in counties east of Cascades, Nov. 15-Sept. 15; in Kittitas and Yakima counties until Aug. 15, 1903).	Dec. 1-Aug. 15.
	Plover, rail, sandhill crane, mallard, canvasback, widgeon, teal, wood duck, spoonbill, gray or black duck, sprigtail or other game duck, swan or other game waterfowl.	Mar. 1-Aug. 15.
West Virginia ..	Deer (except spotted fawn, protected at all times).....	Dec. 15-Oct. 15.
	Quail or Virginia partridge.....	Dec. 20-Nov. 1.
	Ruffed grouse, pheasant, pinnated grouse, or prairie chicken..	Dec. 15-Oct. 15.
	Wild turkey.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 15.
	Dove.....	At all times.
	Woodcock.....	Nov. 2-July 15.
	Snipe.....	July 1-Mar. 1.
	Blue-winged teal, mallard, wood duck or other wild duck, goose, brant.	Apr. 1-Oct. 1.
Wisconsin ¹ (1898-1901.)	Deer (see exceptions)	Dec. 1-Nov. 11.
	<i>Exceptions:</i> Adams, Columbia, Marquette, Richland, Sauk counties..... Except last 10 days of November	
	Deer in red coat or fawn in spotted coat, and all deer in Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, and Sheboygan counties..... At all times	
	Squirrel, rabbit.....	May 1-July 1.
	Quail, pheasants (Chinese, English, Mongolian).....	Until Sept. 1, 1903.
	Partridge, grouse, prairie chicken or hen, pheasant, plover, woodcock, snipe (see also below).	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.
	Turtle dove, swan.....	At all times.
	Wild duck, brant, or any aquatic fowl, except wild goose and swan, but including snipe.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
	Wild goose.....	May 1-Sept. 1.
Wyoming..... (1899.)	Deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.
	Moose, 3 years.....	Until Sept. 1, 1902.
	Partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, prairie hen, pheasant.....	Dec. 1-Aug. 15.
	Mongolian pheasant.....	Until Sept. 1, 1906.
	Sage chicken.....	Oct. 15-July 15.
	Dove.....	At all times.
	Plover, snipe, green shank, tatter, godwit, curlew, avocet, or other wader, duck, goose, brant.	May 1-Sept. 1.
	Wild swan.....	At all times.
British Colum- bia. ¹ (1898.)	Deer (fawns protected at all times), mountain sheep (ewes and lambs protected at all times), mountain goat.	Dec. 15-Sept. 1.
	Elk or wapiti, moose, caribou (cow or calf elk, moose, or caribou protected at all times), hare.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
	Quail, English partridge, pheasant.....	At all times.
	Grouse, prairie chicken.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
	Plover, duck.....	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.
Manitoba..... (1900.)	Deer, elk or wapiti, moose, caribou or reindeer, antelope or cabri (females of foregoing species protected at all times).	Dec. 1-Sept. 15.
	Quail, plover (except upland plover), woodcock, snipe, sandpiper.	Jan. 1-Aug. 1.
	Grouse, pheasant, partridge, prairie chicken.....	Nov. 15-Sept. 15.
	Upland plover.....	Jan. 1-July 1.
	Duck.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
New Bruns- wick. ¹ (1899.)	Deer, moose, caribou (see exceptions).....	Jan. 1-Sept. 15.
	<i>Exceptions:</i> Cow and calf moose protected at all times; all moose and caribou west of river St. John protected until Sept. 15, 1902, and in Albert County until Sept. 15, 1903.	
	Partridge.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 15.
	Pheasant.....	At all times.
	Snipe, woodcock, teal, wood duck, dusky or black duck, goose, brant.	Dec. 2-Sept. 1.
	Shore or other birds on beaches, islands, or lagoons bordering tidal waters of Northumberland Strait, Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Bay of Chaleur.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
New found- land. ¹ (1899.)	Elk, moose.....	Until Jan. 1, 1906.
	Caribou.....	Feb. 1-Oct. 21. ²
	Hare, rabbit.....	Mar. 1-Sept. 16. ³
	Partridge or willow grouse (partridge), other grouse, plover, snipe, curlew, or other wild or migratory birds (except wild geese).	Jan. 12-Sept. 16.
Northwest Ter- ritories. (1899.)	Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope.....	Dec. 15-Nov. 1.
	Mountain sheep, mountain goat.....	Dec. 15-Oct. 1.
	Buffalo.....	At all times.
	Big game in southeastern Assiniboia (see p. 37).....	Until Oct. 1, 1906.
	Grouse, partridge, prairie chicken.....	Dec. 15-Sept. 15.
	Snipe, sandpiper, wild duck.....	May 5-Aug. 23.

¹ For sale seasons see p. 56.² Except July 16-Oct. 1.³ May be closed for any locality by stipendiary magistrate.

Close seasons—Continued.

Provinces.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Unorganized Territories (Keewatin, etc.). ² (1894.)	Deer, elk or wapiti, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat.. Musk ox	Apr. 1-Dec. 1. ¹ Mar. 20-Oct. 15.
	Grouse, pheasant, partridge, prairie chicken	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
	Duck, goose, swan	Jan. 15-Sept. 1.
Nova Scotia ... (1896.)	Red deer, elk	Until 1904.
	Moose, caribou (except in Cape Breton, until Sept. 15, 1905)....	Jan. 1-Sept. 15.
	Rabbit, hare (except jack rabbit and Newfoundland hare, which are protected at all times).	Feb. 1-Oct. 1.
	Spruce partridge, sharp-tailed grouse, ptarmigan, blackcock, capercaillie, 'chukor' partridge, pheasant.	At all times.
	Canada and ruffed grouse (partridge)	Until Oct. 1, 1901.
Ontario ³ (1900.)	Woodcock, snipe, teal, blue-winged duck, wood duck	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.
	Deer (young protected at all times)	Nov. 16-Nov. 1. ⁴
	Moose, caribou, or reindeer	Until Nov. 1, 1903.
	Elk or wapiti	At all times.
	Hare, ⁵ squirrel (black or gray)	Dec. 16-Sept. 15.
	Quail	Dec. 16-Oct. 15.
	Grouse, woodcock, plover, snipe, rail, other 'shore' birds or 'waders.'	Dec. 16-Sept. 15
	Wild turkey	Until Oct. 15, 1905.
	Prairie fowl, English and Mongolian pheasants.....	Until Sept. 15, 1905.
	Dove	At all times. ⁶
	Goose, swan	May 1-Sept. 15.
	Ducks and 'other waterfowl' (except geese and swans)	Dec. 16-Sept. 1.
	Game and game birds not otherwise provided for.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 15.
Quebec ³ (1899.)	Zone 1. ⁷ Deer, moose (see exceptions)	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
	Exceptions: In Ottawa and Pontiac counties Dec. 1-Oct. 1	
	Cow moose and fawns	At all times.
	Caribou (fawns protected at all times)	Feb. 1-Sept. 1.
	Hare	Feb. 1-Nov. 1.
	Bear	July 1-Aug. 20.
	Birch, or swamp partridge	Dec. 15-Sept. 1.
	White partridge or ptarmigan	Feb. 1-Nov. 1.
	Plover, woodcock, snipe, curlew, tatter, sandpiper	Feb. 1-Sept. 1.
	Buffhead or pied duck	Apr. 15-Sept. 1.
	Widgeon, teal, wild duck (except sheldrake—except east and north of counties of Bellechasse and Montmorency, June 1-Aug. 1).	Mar. 1-Sept. 15.
	Zone 2. Close seasons same as in Zone 1, except as follows:	
	Caribou	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.
	Hare	Mar. 1-Oct. 15.
	Birch or swamp partridge	Feb. 1-Sept. 15.
	White partridge or ptarmigan	Mar. 1-Nov. 15.

¹ Except July 15-Oct. 1.² Indians, inhabitants, and travelers, explorers, and surveyors in need of food exempt.³ For sale seasons, see p. 56.⁴ Persons who put or breed deer on their own lands, and their licensees, may hunt such deer Oct. 1-Nov. 16.⁵ Cottontail rabbits (wood hares) may be killed during close season by other means than shooting.⁶ Under Act for Protection of Insectivorous Birds, Rev. Stats. 1897, chap. 289, sec. 3.⁷ Zone No. 1 comprises the whole Province, except that part of the counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay east and north of the river Saguenay. Zone No. 2 comprises the part of said counties east and north of the Saguenay.**GAME PROTECTED FOR A TERM OF YEARS.**

The right of the State to prohibit absolutely the killing of game has been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States,¹ and is now generally recognized. Two conditions are considered necessary to justify the complete withdrawal of open seasons for several years—(1) when game has been killed off to such an extent that a period of recuperation is required to save it from extermination, and (2) when game is introduced into a new locality and time is needed for it to become established amid new surroundings. The first condition is chiefly exemplified in the case of big game; the second in the case of introduced game birds.

¹ *Geer v. Connecticut*, 161 U. S. 529.

Big game.—The big game of the United States is rapidly disappearing. Buffalo are almost extinct; elk, moose, caribou, antelope, mountain sheep, and mountain goats are now found in only a few States, and deer are rare in many places where they should be common. To such an extent has this decrease advanced that vigorous measures are now necessary to prevent absolute extermination of several of the species, and, with the exception of deer, big game has been very generally accorded protection for several years to come. To this end legislation has been enacted prohibiting slaughter for hides, materially shortening open seasons, limiting the number of individuals which may be killed, forbidding sale and shipment at all times, and prohibiting shooting indefinitely or for a term of years.

The effect of such measures is well shown in the case of deer in Vermont. One hundred years ago deer were common, but seventy-five years of lax protection nearly exterminated them in the central and southern parts of the State. A continuous close season was then established, which remained in force until 1896. In that year an open season for the month of October was provided, which in 1898 was reduced to the last ten days of October. Fostered by these and other stringent protective laws, deer have increased during the last quarter of a century until at present they have become abundant, and complaints are sometimes made of the damage which they cause to crops.¹

During the present year all big-game hunting has been prohibited in Nevada, New Hampshire, and New Mexico; close seasons for deer have been established or extended in Connecticut, Indiana, and Illinois; elk have been protected for a term of years in Michigan, Minnesota, and Nebraska; antelope in Arizona, Montana, and South Dakota, and moose and caribou in Montana. As shown in the following table, 28 States and 4 Provinces now prohibit killing of all or certain kinds of big game:

Big Game protected for a term of years.

States.	Deer.	Elk.	Moose.	Caribou.	Antelope.	Mountain sheep.
Maine.....				To Oct. 15, 1905.		
New Hampshire..	Indefinitely.	Indefinitely.	Indefinitely.	Indefinitely.		
Vermont.....			Indefinitely.	Indefinitely.		
Massachusetts....	To Nov. 1, 1903.					
Rhode Island	To Feb. 1, 1905.					
Connecticut.....	To June 1, 1911.					
New York.....		Indefinitely.	Indefinitely.	Indefinitely.	Indefinitely.	
New Jersey.....	Indefinitely.					
Michigan.....		To 1911.	To 1911.	To 1911.		
Indiana.....	Indefinitely.					
Illinois.....	To May 10, 1906.					
Minnesota.....		Indefinitely.				
Iowa.....	Indefinitely.	Indefinitely.				
Nebraska.....		Indefinitely.				

¹ See Titcomb, Shooting and Fishing, Vol. XXX, p. 289, July 25, 1901.

Big Game protected for a term of years—Continued.

States.	Deer.	Elk.	Moose.	Caribou.	Antelope.	Mountain sheep. ¹
South Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	To Jan. 1, 1911.	.....
North Dakota.....	.....	Indefinitely.	Indefinitely.	Indefinitely.	To Jan. 1, 1911.	Indefinitely.
Montana.....	.....	.....	Indefinitely.	Indefinitely.	Indefinitely.	Indefinitely.
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	To Sept. 1, 1902.	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	To May 27, 1902.	Indefinitely.
Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	Indefinitely.	.....	.....	.....	Indefinitely.	.....
New Mexico.....	To Mar. 19, 1906.	To Mar. 19, 1906.	.....	.....	To Mar. 19, 1906.	To Mar. 19, 1906.
Arizona.....	.....	Indefinitely.	.....	.....	To Jan. 1, 1906.	Indefinitely.
California.....	.....	Indefinitely.	.....	.....	Indefinitely.	Indefinitely.
Nevada.....	To Mar. 28, 1903.	Indefinitely.	.....	Indefinitely.	To Mar. 28, 1903.	Indefinitely.
Utah.....	.....	Indefinitely.	.....	.....	Indefinitely.	Indefinitely.
Idaho.....	.....	.....	To 1904.	To 1904.	.....	.....
Oregon.....	.....	To Sept. 15, 1904.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assiniboia (SE. part). ²	To Oct. 1, 1906.	To Oct. 1, 1906.	To Oct. 1, 1906.	To Oct. 1, 1906.	To Oct. 1, 1906.	To Oct. 1, 1906.
Ontario.....	.....	Indefinitely.	To Nov. 1, 1901.	To Nov. 1, 1903.	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	To 1904.	To 1904.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland.....	.....	To Jan. 1, 1906.	To Jan. 1, 1906.	.....	.....	.....

¹ Mountain goats are protected indefinitely in New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada.

² South of township 25 and east of range 24 west of the second meridian. In other words, approximately that part of Assiniboia east of Pasqua Junction and south of the Qu'Appelle River.

Besides these restrictions, both does and fawns are very generally protected, and in Nebraska and Vermont deer without horns are protected at all times. In 7 States and 2 Canadian Provinces the open season for deer has been reduced to 30 days or less; in Arizona, Pennsylvania, and Quebec (Pontiac and Ottawa counties) to 30; Michigan 23, North Dakota 21, Minnesota and Wisconsin 20, Ontario 15, and Vermont 10, while the open season for elk in Colorado is reduced to 12, for moose and caribou in Minnesota to 5, and for deer on Long Island to only 4 days.

In view of the extent of the protection accorded big game, it is interesting to note where hunting is still permitted. In Canada big game is more abundant than in the United States, and except in Ontario and part of Assiniboia most of the species can be killed wherever they occur. Aside from deer, which are now protected in 11 States, big game may be killed in this country in only 12 States and Territories. The number which may be killed is limited and export is prohibited in practically all the States where such game occurs. West of the Mississippi elk can be killed only in South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, and Washington; moose in Minnesota, Oregon, and Alaska; caribou in Minnesota and Alaska; antelope in Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, and Washington; mountain sheep in South Dakota, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and Alaska; and mountain goats in Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washing-

ton, and Alaska. The States and Provinces in which big-game hunting is still permitted (arranged geographically for ready comparison), the open seasons and the limitations as to number, are shown in the following table:

Open seasons for Big Game (except deer).

States.	Species.	Open season.	Length of season in days.	Number that may be killed in one year.
Maine	Moose	Oct. 15-Dec. 1	47	1
Pennsylvania	Elk	Nov. 1-Dec. 1	30	
Minnesota	Moose, caribou (males)	Nov. 16-20	5	1 ¹
Nebraska	Antelope (with horns)	Aug. 15-Nov. 16	93	2
South Dakota	Elk, buffalo, sheep	Nov. 1-Jan. 1	61	1 ¹
Montana	Elk	Sept. 1-Nov. 1	61	2
	Goat	Sept. 1-Jan. 1	122	6
Wyoming	Elk, antelope, sheep, goat	Sept. 1-Dec. 1	91	(³)
Colorado	Elk (with horns)	Oct. 25-Nov. 6	12	1
	Antelope (with horns)	Aug. 15-Nov. 6	83	2
Idaho	Elk	Sept. 1-Dec. 1	91	2
	Antelope, sheep, goat	Sept. 1-Jan. 1	122	4
Washington	Elk, moose, antelope	Sept. 1-Nov. 1	61	1 ¹
	Caribou, sheep, goat	Sept. 1-Nov. 1	61	1 ²
Oregon	Moose, sheep	Aug. 15-Nov. 1	78	
Alaska	Moose, caribou, sheep, goat			
British Columbia	Elk, moose	Sept. 1-Jan. 1	122	1 ²
	Caribou	Sept. 1-Jan. 1	122	5
	Sheep, goat	Sept. 1-Dec. 15	106	43-5
Northwest Territories	Elk, moose, caribou, antelope	Nov. 1-Dec. 15	44	1 ³
	Sheep, goat	Oct. 1-Dec. 15	75	
Unorganized Territories	Elk, caribou, sheep, goat	July 15-Oct. 1	199	
Manitoba		Dec. 1-Apr. 1		
Quebec	Elk, moose, caribou, antelope	Sept. 15-Dec. 1	77	2 ²
	Moose	Sept. 1-Jan. 1 ⁶	122	1
	Caribou	Sept. 1-Feb. 1 ⁶	153	2
New Brunswick	Moose, caribou	Sept. 15-Jan. 1	108	(⁶)
Nova Scotia ⁷	Moose, caribou	Sept. 15-Jan. 1	108	1 ²
Newfoundland	Caribou	Oct. 21-Feb. 1	180	8 ⁷
		July 16-Oct. 1		

¹ Of each.

² Altogether.

³ 2 elk, 3 antelope, 1 sheep, 1 goat in one season.

⁴ 3 sheep, 5 goats.

⁵ Season extends one month longer in Zone 2.

⁶ Number named in license.

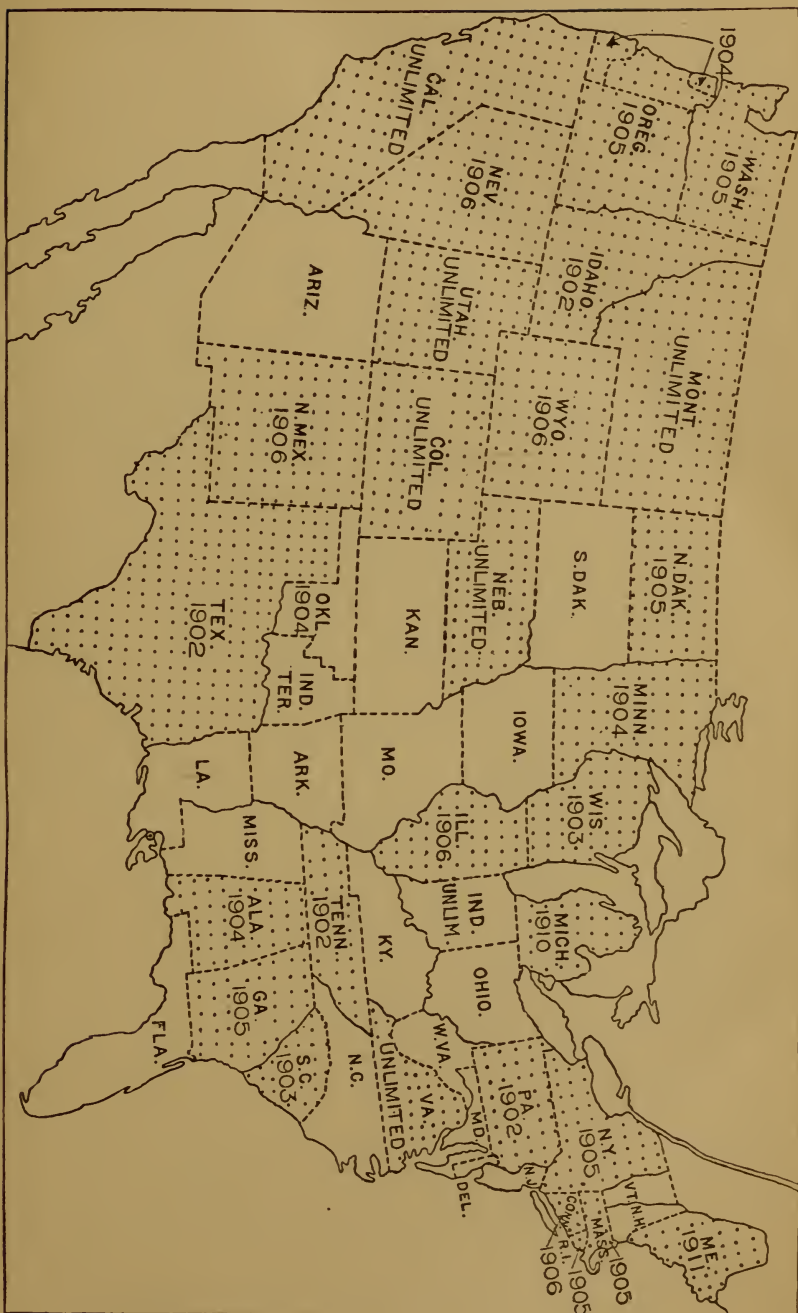
⁷ Except Cape Breton.

⁸ Maximum allowed.

Birds.—In the case of game birds the necessity for absolute protection is not so apparent, and close seasons extending over several years have been accorded to comparatively few species. The terms usually vary from 2 to 10 years, and are renewed when necessary. The Province of Ontario has a provision which authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to prohibit the hunting or sale of any game animal or non-migratory game bird in need of greater protection than is provided by statute.¹ This prohibition may be made for any year or any season. A measure of this kind is a valuable safeguard in case the legislature fails to grant close seasons for introduced game birds or in cases where the close terms expire between legislative sessions.

Six States and British Columbia have now withdrawn open seasons for quail. 4 States and Ontario those for wild turkeys. Doves are protected indefinitely in 15 States and in 2 Provinces of Canada, mainly because they are not regarded as legitimate game.

¹ Game protection act, 1900, sec. 7.



STATES (DOTTED) WHICH PROTECT INTRODUCED PHEASANTS FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

For details, see page 39.

Pheasants and other foreign game birds are almost always given a close season of several years after introduction. They are protected in 30 States (see Pl. IV). In Oregon, so far as the ring-neck pheasant is concerned, this protection is confined to the region east of the Cascades and some of the counties in the western part of the State, but several other pheasants are protected in all the counties. Protection without limit is in force in California, Colorado, Indiana, Montana, Nebraska, Utah, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and some of the counties of Virginia. The periods expire in 1902 in Idaho, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Texas (thus leaving the birds without protection for nearly a year, as the legislatures do not meet in these States until 1903); in 1903 in South Carolina and Wisconsin; in 1904 in Alabama, Minnesota, and Oklahoma; in 1905 in Georgia, Massachusetts, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington (east of the Cascades), Rhode Island, and Ontario; in 1906 in Connecticut, Illinois, Nevada, New Mexico, and Wyoming; in 1910 in Michigan, and in 1911 in Maine. These terms of protection are shown in the following table:

Game birds protected for a term of years.

States.	Quail.	Wild turkey.	Dove.	Introduced pheasant.
Maine			Indefinitely	To Mar. 22, 1911.
New Hampshire			do .....	.....
Vermont			do .....	.....
Massachusetts			do	To 1905.
Rhode Island			do	To Oct. 1, 1905.
Connecticut			do	To June 1, 1906.
New York			do	To 1905.
Pennsylvania			Indefinitely	To May 27, 1902.
Delaware			do .....	.....
District of Columbia			do .....	.....
Virginia				Indefinitely. ¹
West Virginia			Indefinitely .....	.....
Michigan		To 1910	do	To 1910.
Indiana		Indefinitely .....	.....	Indefinitely.
Illinois				To May 10, 1906.
Wisconsin	To Sept. 1, 1903 .....	.....	Indefinitely	To Sept. 1, 1903.
Minnesota				To Sept. 1, 1904.
Iowa			Indefinitely .....	.....
Nebraska	To Nov. 1, 1903	Indefinitely .....	.....	Indefinitely.
North Dakota				To Sept. 1, 1905.
Montana	Indefinitely .....	.....	.....	Indefinitely.
Wyoming			Indefinitely	To Sept. 1, 1906.
Colorado	Indefinitely .....	.....	.....	Indefinitely.
South Carolina				To Dec. 22, 1903.
Georgia				To Nov. 30, 1905.
Alabama				To Feb. 8, 1904.
Tennessee				To Mar. 13, 1902.
Arkansas			Indefinitely .....	.....
Texas				To May 27, 1902.
Oklahoma				To Jun. 1, 1904.
New Mexico				To Mar. 14, 1906.
California				Indefinitely.
Nevada				To Sept. 1, 1906.
Utah	Indefinitely .....	.....	.....	Indefinitely.
Idaho				To 1902.
Washington	To 1903 .....	.....	.....	To Aug. 15, 1905. ²
Oregon		To Oct. 1, 1905 .....	.....	To Oct. 1, 1905. ³
British Columbia	Indefinitely .....	.....	.....	Indefinitely.
Manitoba			Indefinitely .....	.....
Ontario		To Oct. 15, 1905	do	To Sept. 15, 1905.
New Brunswick				Indefinitely.
Nova Scotia				Do.

¹ Certain counties only.

² East of Cascades.

³ Does not include the ring-neck pheasant in some of the counties west of the Cascades, for which an open season has been provided.

RESTRICTIONS AS TO METHODS OF HUNTING.

Restrictions on methods of hunting are exceedingly numerous, and apply not only to the use of guns, boats, and dogs, but also to time, place, and conditions governing the killing of game. An attempt is here made to bring together the more important and more general of these restrictions and to group them in logical order. A somewhat arbitrary division has been adopted by placing the prohibitions under two main headings: (1) Restrictions on outfits or implements for hunting, including guns, ammunition, boats, blinds and other deceptive devices, lights for night hunting, dogs, ferrets, and weasels; (2) restrictions surrounding hunting, such as trapping, netting and snaring, night shooting, and killing game in snow. Limits placed on bags and requirements regarding licenses, although properly belonging to this general subject, are of enough importance to warrant separate consideration.

OUTFITS.

Restrictions on guns relate chiefly to size. A number of States prohibit the use of swivel or pivot guns in the killing of wild fowl, and many limit the size of the gun that may be used for shooting any game. The term 'big gun' as used in this connection may be defined as a gun larger than No. 10, except in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, where the maximum legal size is No. 8. Under restrictions on boats, four divisions are made: (1) Boats propelled by naphtha, gasoline, oil, steam, electricity, or similar motive power; (2) sailboats; (3) sneak boats, used in wild-fowl shooting, and (4) skiffs. Under the head of deceptive devices are included batteries, sink boxes, sink boats, sunken punts, bough houses, blinds, and all other kinds of stationary or floating ambush, whether on shore or in the water. Under the head of artificial light are included in two columns restrictions on the hunting of big game with lights, or 'jacking,' as it is commonly called, and laws prohibiting the use of fire or light of any kind in the hunting of wild fowl. The prohibitions in regard to the use of dogs are arranged under three heads: Hounding, practicing, and permitting to run at large. While hounding strictly relates to the chasing of deer and other big game, the term is here used to include also the hunting of birds with dogs. Under practicing are grouped restrictions against the use of dogs in close season, chiefly in training them to hunt birds.

The restrictions against permitting dogs to run at large are such as relate to allowing them to roam in localities where they may disturb game. In Idaho, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont the possession of deerhounds within the State is made unlawful, and New York prohibits their possession in Adirondack Park. The use of ferrets and weasels in hunting rabbits and hares is interdicted in a few States.

CONDITIONS.

Trapping, snaring, and netting are prohibited by many States, which recognize that these methods cause rapid extermination of game. Commission houses sometimes encourage the trapping of quail, as the game is in better condition for sale when trapped than when shot; but this is very properly discountenanced, and some States make it an offense to offer for sale birds which show no evidence of having been taken otherwise than by trapping. Several States specifically prohibit the use of grain or other food that has been soaked in opium or other narcotics, or in poison, for the purpose of stupefying or killing birds. Night shooting is treated under two heads—big game and water fowl. In the different laws night is variously defined, but it usually is designated as from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise. Killing in the snow includes what is known as ‘crusting’ big game, or shooting it when it is ‘yarded,’ and tracking and shooting rabbits and upland birds when the ground is snow covered. The various restrictions, both in regard to outfits and concerning conditions of hunting, are shown in the following table:

Prohibited methods of hunting.

[Crosses (×) indicate simple prohibitions; figures indicate qualified prohibitions, as explained in the corresponding footnotes.]

States.	Guns.		Boats.			Deceptive devices.		Artificial light.		Dogs.		Ferrets and weasels.	Traps, nets, and snares.	Drugged or poisoned food.	Killing at night.		Killing in snow.
	Big guns.	Swivel guns.	Steam launches, etc.	Sailboats.	Sneak boats.	Skiffs.	Batteries, sink boxes, etc.	Blinds.	Big game.	Wild fowl.	Hounding.	Practicing.	Allowing at large.		Big game.	Water fowl.	
Alabama.....	×												1				
Arizona.....	×																
Arkansas.....	×										36						
California.....	×										36						
Colorado.....	×									42							
Connecticut.....	×		×	×			2						3	24		×	
Delaware.....	×	×								×						4	
Dist. Columbia.....	×								×	×				5		×	
Florida.....													6				
Georgia.....									×				7				
Idaho.....											×						
Illinois.....		×	×	×	34		34	34									
Indiana.....			8	8	8	8										×	
Iowa.....	×	×			×		×	×		×				×	9	9	
Kansas.....																	
Kentucky.....																	
Louisiana.....																	
Maine.....									×	×	×						
Maryland.....	×	10										×	1			×	
Massachusetts.....	×	×	×							×		×					

Prohibited methods of hunting—Continued.

States.	Guns.		Boats.				Decep- tive de- vices.		Artifi- cial light.		Dogs.			Ferrets and weasels.	Traps, nets, and snares.	Drugged or poisoned food.	Killing at night.		Killing in snow.	
	Big guns.	Swivel guns.	Steamlaunches, etc.	Sailboats.	Sneak boats.	Skiffs.	Batteries, sink boxes, etc.	Blinds.	Big game.	Wild fowl.	Hounding.	Practicing.	Allowing at large.				Big game.	Water fowl.	Big game.	Rabbits and up- land birds.
Michigan	x	x	x	.....	.....	.....	x	.....	x	.....	x	11	.....	.....	x	x	.....	9	9	.....
Minnesota	x	x	.....	.....	.....	.....	x	.....	x	x	x	.....	.....	.....	x	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	x	.....	.....	.....	x	.....
Missouri .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	x	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	x	.....
Nebraska	x	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	x	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	x	x	.....	.....
Nevada	x	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	x	.....	.....	.....	x	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	x	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	x	.....	x	x	2	2	2	.....	x	.....	x	.....	15	.....	14	.....	.....	x	.....	x
New Mexico .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	x	.....	x	16	x	.....	17	2	18	.....	19	.....	x	20	.....	.....	x	x	x	.....
North Carolina	x	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	21	.....	x	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	x	x	.....	.....
North Dakota	x	x	.....	.....	.....	.....	x	.....	.....	x	x	.....	.....	.....	x	x	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	x	.....	.....
Oklahoma .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	x	x	22	22	x	22	x	2	.....	x	x	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	x	x	x	23
Pennsylvania .....	.....	x	x	x	.....	.....	x	x	x	x	x	.....	.....	x	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	x	x	.....	.....	.....	.....	x	.....	.....	x	x	.....	.....	.....	24	x	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
Texas	x	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	x	.....	x	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	x	.....
Vermont .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	x	x	x	.....	x	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	x	.....
Virginia	x	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30	.....	x	x	.....	x	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....
Washington	x	x	.....	x	.....	.....	x	32	x	x	33	.....	35	.....	42	.....	.....	x	.....	.....
West Virginia	x	x	.....	x	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	x	x	x	x	x	34	34	34	x	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	x	36	.....	x	x	.....
Wyoming	x	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	x	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia .....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	x	x	.....	.....	.....	x	.....	.....	x	x	.....
Manitoba	x	x	.....	.....	.....	.....	x	.....	x	x	.....	.....	38	.....	x	x	x	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	x	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northwest Ter .....	.....	x	.....	.....	.....	.....	x	.....	.....	x	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario	x	x	x	x	.....	.....	x	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	x	x	x	.....
Quebec	x	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	x	x	.....

1, Killing by other means than shooting with a gun. 2, More than a short distance from shore or natural cover. 3, Until October 15, 1905. 4, Ducks, on the marshes. 5, Birds; possession of trap, net, or snare also prohibited. 6, Quail, except on one's own premises. 7, Baiting doves prohibited. 8, No boat allowed except rowboat or push boat. 9, From boat, etc., on waters of State. 10, Possession and sale for purpose of shooting wild fowl also prohibited. 11, Except on birds fifteen days before opening of shooting season, but firearms must not be carried at the time. 12, Buffalo, elk, moose, and mountain sheep. 13, Quail; until November 1, 1903. 14, Deer, quail, partridge, grouse. 15, In localities frequented by rabbits or game birds during close season for rabbits, unless in custody of owner. 16, Except in Long Island Sound and Gardiner and Peconic bays. 17, Except in Long Island Sound and Shinnecock, Gardiner, and Peconic bays, and except from September 30 to October 20, in Great South Bay west of Smiths Point. 18, Until August 15, 1902. 19, Except on Long Island. 20, In any county where there is a close season for hares and rabbits. 21, Except on land, and except one stationary blind in Currituck Sound at night. Applies only to nonresidents shooting in New Hanover, Brunswick, Currituck, and Dare counties (not applicable to licensed nonresidents shooting in certain waters of Dare County). 22, All boats prohibited on the Columbia River and its tributaries except the Willamette River and its tributaries above Oregon City. 23, Prairie chickens in Wasco County only. 24, Birds. 25, Only in Anderson, Claiborne, Campbell, Cocke, McNairy, Morgan, Scott, and Union counties. 26, Deer and other animals. 27, Taking quail or partridge with a net; or duck or goose, except with a gun. 28, Partridge, pheasant, grouse, prairie chicken, dove, during close season; quail, pinnaled grouse, imported pheasants, at all times. 29, Wild fowl, on their feeding grounds. 30, In Fairfax, Prince William, Stafford, King George, and Henrico counties; applies only to nonresidents of the State. 31, Except from land; does not apply to goose. 32, In water. 33, Except October 1 to November 1, west of Cascades. 34, In open water. 35, Except upland birds, under license. 36, Deer. 37, In non-tidal waters. 38, During close season in localities where deer are found. 39, Hares. 40, Wild fowl, except goose. 41, Moose and caribou. 42, Big game only. 43, Except red deer October 20 to November 1.

In addition to these restrictions there are numerous others which are too local to find a place in the table. Colorado and Nebraska prohibit the use of steel or hard-pointed bullets. North Carolina prohibits the use of decoys for wild fowl in Currituck Sound from March 31 to November 10; Ontario requires that they shall be placed more than 75 feet from shore or natural cover, and Quebec prohibits leaving them at night near a cache, boat, or bank. Three States—Washington, Maryland, and North Carolina—specifically prohibit disturbing wild fowl on their bedding or feeding grounds. North Carolina has numerous other provisions relating to the hunting of wild fowl in Currituck County, such as leaving landing or anchorage or putting out decoys before sunrise, boating on Currituck Sound on Sunday to locate wild fowl for a future day, remaining near citizens who are shooting, with the purpose of interfering with their sport, and skiffing and ring-shooting boobies and ruddy ducks during the period from November 10 to February 15. New York, Connecticut, and Manitoba make it unlawful to place any traps where birds may be caught and provide that traps may be destroyed by anyone. Michigan and Manitoba prohibit the use of baited hooks in taking game, and Michigan also proscribes the use of any pit, pitfall, deadfall, scaffold, cage, or any similar device in hunting. Connecticut, Michigan, and Missouri find it necessary to provide against the use of explosives in the taking of certain game, wild turkeys and geese being specified in the Missouri law and gray squirrels and rabbits in the Connecticut law. Connecticut also forbids the use of fire, sulphur, and brimstone by squirrel or rabbit hunters. In Alabama, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Ontario (in the Indian Peninsula) it is unlawful to kill big game while it is in the water, and in Wisconsin also while it is on the ice. North Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Manitoba prohibit spring-guns.

Shooting from a highway is prohibited by five States—Colorado, Iowa (quail), Nebraska, New York, and West Virginia. New York also prohibits shooting from the lands of any railway or lands purchased or condemned for the Croton aqueduct in Westchester County; and West Virginia has a prohibition against shooting on another's land, near occupied dwellings. Nonresidents hunting in Maine, South Dakota, and Wyoming must be accompanied by guides, and in the last two States it is required that these guides be deputy game wardens. In the use of guides a distinction is generally made between residents and nonresidents, the employment of the latter being often possible only on payment of a license fee; while in Newfoundland it is specifically prohibited. Ontario prohibits shooting for hire or hiring any one to shoot, but declares that this is not intended to interfere with the bona fide employment of a guide. Restrictions intended to prevent the waste of game that has been legitimately killed are imposed by a few States. Colorado prohibits using game for bait, Colorado and

Quebec forbid wasting game, and Nova Scotia requires hunters who kill moose or caribou to carry the flesh out of the woods within ten days.

Shippers and carriers, no less than sportsmen, are directly concerned in the foregoing provisions of the laws of the various States and Territories, as the Lacey Act prohibits, under heavy penalty, interstate commerce in game killed in violation of law. Game killed by illegal methods can no more be shipped from State to State than that taken out of season.

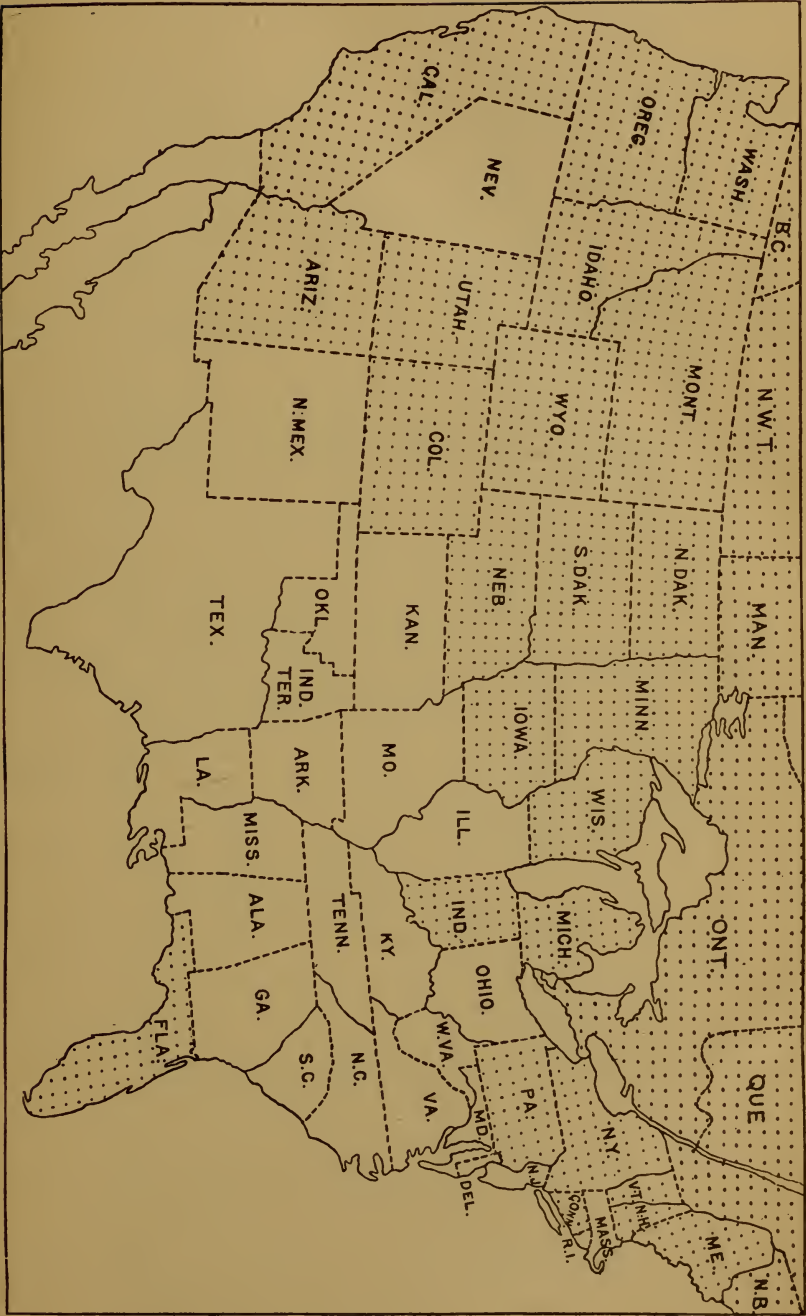
LIMITS OF GAME BAGS.

Twenty-four States have attempted to prevent wanton destruction of game by limiting the amount which may be killed in a day or season. These States comprise the northern tier, from Maine to Washington, and Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, California, and Oregon. (See Pl. V.) Similar restrictions are common in the Canadian laws. Limits as to number have been placed mainly on big game and upland game birds, but in a few cases have been extended to woodcock, rail, and wild fowl. In Colorado, North Dakota, and Nebraska practically all the game of the State is limited, while in Iowa the limit applies to game birds, but not to big game. Michigan, New Hampshire, Utah, and Wisconsin limit only the number of deer, three being allowed each hunter in Michigan and two in New Hampshire, Wisconsin, and Utah. The highest limit for big game is in Montana, where six deer or mountain goats may be killed in a season. The maximum for any species of game bird in a day is 70 sandpipers in Maine, but the usual limit is 25 or 50.

Limits of a similar character and for the same object are also placed by several States on the number of birds which may be shipped at one time or in one season, usually corresponding to the number that may be killed, but seldom, in any event, exceeding 50 at a time. Florida prescribes the limit not only for each person, but also for each party, in order to prevent evasion of the law by several persons hunting together. Thus, four wild turkeys may be killed in a day by one person, but not more than six by a party. The following table shows the details of these restrictions:

Limits of game bags.

States.	Game.	Number.
Arizona	Deer	1 in one day; 3 in a season.
	Quail, duck	25 in one day.
California	Deer	3 in a season.
	Quail, partridge, snipe, curlew, ibis.	25 in one day.
	Dove, duck	50 in one day.
	Rail	20 in one day.



STATES (DOTTED) WHICH LIMIT GAME BAGS.

For details, see pages 44-46.

Limits of game bags—Continued.

States.	Game.	Number.
Colorado	Deer, antelope.....	1 of each or 2 of one kind in a season.
	Elk	1 in a season.
	Duck	50 in one day; 100 in possession at one time.
	Other birds.....	25 in one day; 50 in possession at one time.
Connecticut.....	Ruffed grouse	5 in one day; 36 in one year; 36 may be shipped in one year.
	Plover, rail, snipe, shore birds	50 in one day.
Florida.....	Deer.....	5 in one year—until Jan. 1, 1905.
	Quail.....	25 by one person, 50 by one party, in one day.
	Wild turkey	4 by one person, 6 by one party, in one day.
Idaho	Deer, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat.....	4 in a season.
	Elk	2 in a season.
Indiana	Quail, duck	24 in one day; 24 may be carried out of the State under each nonresident license.
Iowa	Quail, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse, pheasant, woodcock.....	25 in one day or in possession at one time; 12 may be shipped (not for sale or profit) within the State in one day; 25 game birds or animals may be exported under one nonresident license.
Maine	Deer.....	2 in a season.
	Moose	1 in a season.
	Quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock, plover, snipe, wood duck, dusky duck, teal, gray duck.....	15 of each in one day; 15 of any one kind may be transported at one time as the property of one person.
	Sandpiper	70 in one day; 15 may be transported at one time as the property of one person.
Michigan.....	Deer.....	3 in one year.
Minnesota.....	Deer.....	3 in a season; 3 deer may be shipped within the State by 1 person after Nov. 10.
	Moose, caribou	1 of each in a season.
	Birds	25 in one day.
Montana	Deer, mountain goat	6 in a season.
	Elk	2 in a season.
	Partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, fool hen, sage hen, pheasant, turtle dove.....	20 in one day.
Nebraska.....	Deer, antelope.....	1 of each or 2 of one kind in a season.
	Sage chicken, prairie chicken, grouse, wild pigeon, dove, plover, jacksnipe, Wilson snipe, yellowlegs, duck, swan, crane.....	25 in one day; 50 may be had in possession at one time.
	Goose, brant.....	10 in one day or in possession at one time.
New Hampshire.....	Deer.....	2 in a season.
New York.....	Deer.....	2 in a season; only 1 can be transported at a time. Export prohibited.
	Grouse, woodcock.....	36 in a season; only 12 can be transported at a time. Export prohibited.
North Dakota	Deer.....	5 in a season.
	Sharp-tailed grouse, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, woodcock, crane, duck, goose, brant.....	25 in one day.
Oregon	Deer.....	5 in a season.
	Quail, grouse, prairie chicken, ring-neck pheasant.....	10 in one day.
Pennsylvania	Duck	50 in one day; 100 in one week.
	Deer.....	2 in a season.
	Quail.....	15 in one day.
	Ruffed grouse, woodcock	10 of each in one day.
	Wild turkey.....	2 in one day.
South Dakota.....	Deer.....	3 in one year.
	Elk, buffalo, mountain sheep	1 of each in one year.
	Quail, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken (pinnated grouse), sharp-tailed grouse, woodcock, plover, curlew, crane, duck, goose, brant.....	25 in one day; 25 may be shipped out of State.
Utah	Deer.....	2 in a season.
	Snipe, duck, goose, brant, swan.....	40 in one day.
Vermont	Deer.....	1 in a season; 1 may be transported.
	Quail, English partridge, ruffed grouse, pheasant, woodcock, plover, English snipe, goose.....	5 of each in one day.
Washington	Duck	20 in one day.
	Deer.....	4 in a season.
	Elk, moose, antelope	1 of each in a season.
	Caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat.....	2 of each in a season.
	Partridge, native pheasant, ptarmigan, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen.....	10 in one day.
	Plover, rail, crane, duck, or other waterfowl.....	25 in one day.

Limits of game bags—Continued.

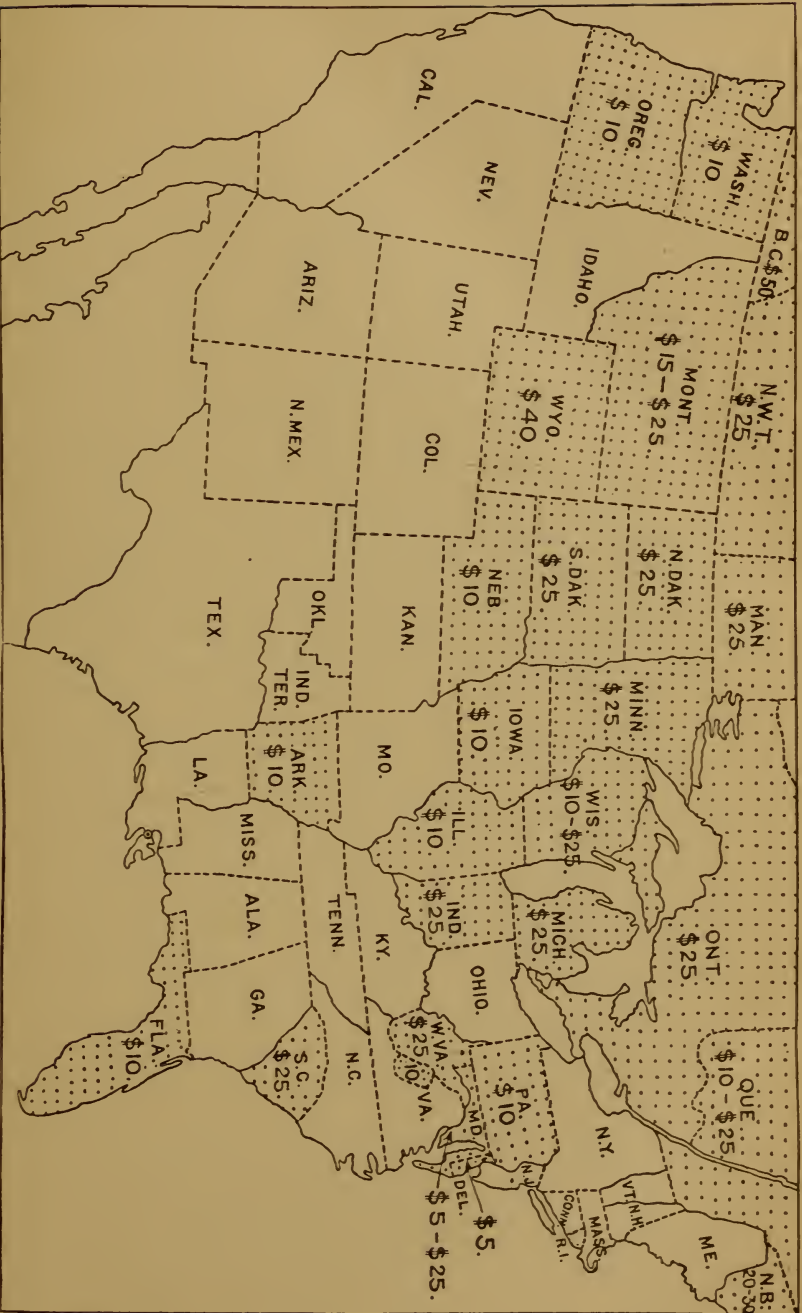
States.	Game.	Number.
Wisconsin	Deer	2 in a season; 1 deer may be exported on each of the 2 coupons of license; 50 birds at once may be exported by a resident if accompanied by owner; 50 birds or animals may be exported by a non-resident in one year.
Wyoming	Deer, elk	2 of each in a season.
	Antelope	3 in a season.
	Mountain sheep, mountain goat	1 of each in a season.
British Columbia	Deer	10 in a season.
	Elk, moose	2 of each in a season.
	Caribou, mountain goat	5 of each in a season.
	Mountain sheep	3 in a season.
	Duck	250 in a season.
Manitoba	Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope	2 in all in a season.
	Grouse, partridge, prairie chicken, pheasant	20 in one day; 100 in a season.
New Brunswick	Deer	2 in a season.
	Moose, caribou	Number in a season named in license.
Newfoundland	Caribou	3 stags and 1 doe; under \$80 nonresident license 7 in two months.
Northwest Territories	Deer, elk, moose, caribou	3 of any species in a season (except for food for self or family).
	Grouse, partridge, pheasant, prairie chicken	20 altogether in a day.
Nova Scotia	Moose, caribou	2 of each in a season.
Ontario	Deer, moose, caribou	In all 2 deer, 1 moose, or 1 caribou in a season.
Quebec. ¹ Zone 1	Deer, caribou	2 of each in a season.
	Moose	1 in a season.
Zone 2	Caribou	4 in a season.

¹The commissioner of lands, forests, and fisheries may grant permission (on payment of \$5) to take 3 additional deer and 3 additional caribou.

LICENSES FOR HUNTING OR SHIPPING GAME.

In some sections of the United States, notably in Missouri, the privilege of hunting is not extended to nonresidents, and in Virginia it is unlawful for nonresidents to kill wild fowl in certain parts of the State.¹ In twenty-one States and everywhere in Canada licenses must be secured before nonresidents may hunt certain game or hunt at all. In nine States and two Canadian Provinces a like restriction is imposed on residents, but the fees are usually very much smaller and often merely nominal. Thus in Nebraska, South Dakota, Washington, and Wisconsin resident licenses cost \$1, while nonresident licenses vary from \$10 to \$25, according to the State; in North Dakota and Michigan the fee for residents is 75 cents, while that for nonresidents is \$25. In Minnesota 25 cents and \$25 are the respective charges for licenses to shoot big game. In Wyoming the same distinction is observed in the issue of 'gun licenses' for hunting big game, residents being charged a fee of \$1 and required to secure licenses only for shooting in counties other than those in which they reside, while nonresidents pay \$40 for the privilege of hunting anywhere within the State. Some of the Canadian licenses are even more expensive. Brit-

¹On any waters, marshes, or beaches within the jurisdiction of the State, below the head of tide water (except on Eastern Shore); from skiff or sink box in Fairfax, Henrico, King George, Prince William, and Stafford counties; in Accomac and Northampton counties, unless nonresident is a member of the Eastern Shore Game Protective Association.



STATES (DOTTED) WHICH REQUIRE NONRESIDENTS TO OBTAIN HUNTING LICENSES.

The fee for the license is shown in each case. In Arkansas and Oregon licenses are required only in connection with market hunting. For other details, see pages 46-50.

ish Columbia demands \$50 for a big-game license and Newfoundland \$80 for a special caribou license. Minnesota has a special license with a fee of \$25 for nonresidents from States that issue nonresident licenses; these States are shown in the table. (See Pl. VI.)

Licenses are generally issued only for the season, and thus expire at a fixed date. In six States—Florida, Iowa, Maryland, South Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia—they are good only in a single county, and the fees for these county licenses vary from \$1 to \$25. In Nebraska a resident is required to secure a license to hunt in any county other than that in which he resides. In Maryland there is much variation, as each county is subject to a separate law; Allegany, Anne Arundel, Calvert, Frederick, Montgomery, Washington, Wicomico, and Worcester counties have no license laws. Some of the counties of Maryland and Virginia require nonresidents to secure permission from landowners before hunting, and in North Carolina a general provision (Code of 1883, sec. 2831) prohibits anyone from hunting on lands of another without permission from the owner. Certain counties in North Carolina go farther and require hunters to obtain written permits.¹ Occasionally the hunting privileges covered by these permits are sold to nonresidents in return for payment of taxes on the land or other consideration, and the permit becomes in effect a kind of nonresident license, but with this difference, that it allows shooting only on a certain tract of land instead of in the whole county or State.

In some States licenses are required only for hunting certain kinds of game. Thus in Michigan they are issued only for hunting deer, in Maine for deer and moose, in Florida for deer, quail, and turkeys, and in South Dakota for big game. In part of Dare County, N. C., license fees of \$25 are required of club houses before members may shoot wild fowl.² In Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, and Wisconsin licenses carry with them the privilege of shipping out of the State a limited amount of game, but generally require that it shall be properly marked or accompanied by the owner. In Maine dealers are obliged to secure licenses before they can sell deer or buy, sell, or tan deer skins, and in Arkansas³ and Oregon licenses are issued to nonresident market hunters. Georgia permits its counties to require a

¹ The following counties require written permission for hunting on lands other than those of the owner: Alexander, Alleghany, Buncombe (birds), Caswell, Clay, Craven, Davidson, Edgecombe, Franklin, Halifax, Henderson, Iredell (birds), Lincoln (birds), Macon, Madison (quail), Mitchell (deer), Orange, Richmond (Steeles Township), Rowan, Scotland, Surry (quail), Wilkes.

² But any citizen of the county may obtain a 'nonresidence license' on payment of \$10.

³ Arkansas levies a tax of \$10 upon all nonresident trappers, hunters, seiners, or netters of fish who may follow trapping, hunting, seining, or netting of fish in the State. (Mansfield's Digest, secs. 6456-6457.)

\$25 license fee of market hunters. Colorado issues storage licenses at \$1, importation licenses at \$1, and park licenses at \$1-\$100. California, Colorado, and Oregon issue special permits upon application to the fish commissioners or game wardens, allowing shipment of game out of the State for breeding purposes. It might be well if the practice of issuing permits in the case of birds intended for propagation were more general. It is not in conflict with the spirit of nonexport laws, and under State supervision will hardly interfere with their proper enforcement, while, on the other hand, it may materially assist in obtaining a supply of birds for restocking covers in other States.

Details in regard to nonresident licenses are given in the following table. In a few States an additional clerk's fee, 25 cents to \$1, is required to cover cost of issuing the license, but this item is not included in the fees given below.

Licenses for hunting game.

States.	Kind of license.	Fee.	By whom issued.	Remarks.
Arkansas	Nonresident..	\$10.00	County clerk	\$2 for each subsequent year.
Delaware	Nonresident..	5.00	Delaware Game Protective Association.	
Florida	Nonresident..	10.00	Clerk circuit court of county.	County license for deer, quail, turkeys. Nontransferable. Permits killing deer, quail, doves, and turkeys for sale. Optional with each county.
Georgia		25.00	Ordinary of county.....	
Illinois	Nonresident..	10.00	Secretary of state.....	Expires June 1. Permits export of 25 birds from State.
Indiana	Nonresident..	25.00	Clerk circuit court of county.	Permits export of 24 birds from State. Nontransferable.
Iowa	Nonresident..	10.00	County auditor.....	County license. Expires Jan. 1. Permits export of 25 birds.
Maine	Camp keeper.	5.00	Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game.	Moose, \$5; deer, \$2; pair of game birds, 50 cents. Permits shipping home or to hospital in State. In cities of more than 3,000 inhabitants, \$5; elsewhere, \$3; or, per deer, 50 cents. Permits buying, selling, or tanning.
	Guide (resident).	1.00	do	
	Guide (nonresident).	\$20.00	do	
	Game.....		do	
	Deer sale		do	
	Deerskin	5.00	do	Baltimore, Caroline, Carroll, Cecil, \$10 (wild waterfowl); Charles, \$5; Dorchester, Garrett, \$25 (nontransferable); Harford, \$10; Howard, Kent, \$15, if invited by land owner, \$5; Prince George, Queen Anne, St. Mary, ¹ Somerset, \$10 (unless accompanied by resident); Talbot, \$9.50.
Maryland	Nonresident..			
Michigan.....	Nonresident..	25.00	County clerk	Per season. Permits killing and transporting, but not exporting, deer.
	Resident	.75	do	Do.
Minnesota	Special nonresident.	25.00	Board of game and fish commissioners.	Limited to 1 year. Includes animals and birds, and applies only to citizens of States having restrictive laws against nonresidents.

¹ Licenses not required for shooting or trapping certain waterfowl on Patuxent in case of citizens of St. Mary, Prince George, Charles, Anne Arundel, and Calvert counties.

License for hunting game—Continued.

States.	Kind of license.	Fee.	By whom issued.	Remarks.
Minnesota.....	Nonresident..	\$25.00	County auditor.....	For 1 year from date of issue. Deer, caribou, elk, and moose.
	Resident	.25	do.....	Do.
Montana ¹	Nonresident..	25.00	State game and fish warden.	Deer, elk, moose, mountain goat.
		15.00	do.....	Game birds.
Nebraska.....	Nonresident..	10.00	Game and fish commissioner.	Permits export of 50 birds. Expires December 31.
	Resident	1.00	do.....	Necessary outside of county of domicile. Expires Dec. 31.
North Dakota ..	Nonresident..	25.00	County auditor.....	Expires December 31.
	Resident	.75	do.....	Expires December 31. Not required for hunting by citizen on his own lands.
Oregon	Market hunting.	10.00	Game and forestry warden.	Nonresident. Expires December 31. Nontransferable.
Pennsylvania ..	Nonresident..	10.00	County treasurer.....	
South Carolina ..	Nonresident..	25.00	do.....	
South Dakota ..	Nonresident..	25.00	do.....	County license for big game. Issued Nov. 1. Expires Dec. 31. Nontransferable.
	Resident	1.00	do.....	Do.
Virginia.....	Nonresident..		Commissioner of revenue	Alleghany, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Highland, Rockbridge, \$10, not required in case of consent of land owner; Lee, \$10 (partridge or quail).
Washington	Nonresident..	10.00	County auditor.....	County license for 1 year. \$20 extra for killing elk.
	Resident ²	1.00	do.....	County license for 1 year. Not required of persons under 16. May be obtained by residents of Oregon and Idaho.
West Virginia ..	Nonresident..	25.00	Clerk of county court	County license for 1 year.
Wisconsin	Nonresident..	25.00	Secretary of state.....	All game, including deer. Permits export of 2 deer and 50 birds in one year.
	Nonresident..	10.00	do.....	All game except deer.
	Resident	1.00	County clerk.....	All game. Permits transportation of 2 deer; also 25 upland game birds and 50 snipe or water fowl in one shipment. All licenses nontransferable.
Wyoming	Nonresident..	40.00	Justice of the peace	For 1 season. Big game.
	Resident	1.00	do.....	For 1 season. Big game. Not required for county of residence.
	Export		do.....	For shipment of carcasses, heads, antlers, scalps, or skins taken in open season.
British Columbia	Guide	10.00	do.....	
	Nonresident..	50.00	Any government agent	Not required of army or navy or members of permanent corps of Canadian militia in actual service.
Manitoba.....	Nonresident..	25.00	Minister of agriculture and immigration.	Any animals or birds.
New Brunswick ..	Nonresident..	30.00	Surveyor-general; chief game commissioner; any game warden.	Any game or game birds.
	Nonresident..	20.00	do.....	Moose and caribou only.
	Resident	2.00	do.....	Moose and caribou.
	Guide	20.00	do.....	Nonresident accompanying anyone into woods to hunt moose or caribou.
	Guide	2.00	do.....	Resident accompanying anyone into woods to hunt moose or caribou.
	Camp help ...	20.00	do.....	Nonresident accompanying anyone going into woods to hunt moose or caribou.

¹"The Attorney-General of Montana has decided that a nonresident of that State who is a stockholder in a corporation in the State, or who owns other property in the State upon which he pays taxes, can hunt in the State without taking out a nonresident's license; but that if a nonresident holds property in the State upon which he does not pay taxes, he must take out a nonresident's license before he can legally hunt or fish within the State." (Am. Field, Vol. LVI, p. 61, July 27, 1901.)

²The Superior Court of Spokane has declared the license law of Washington unconstitutional, so far as it relates to residents of that State, on the ground that it discriminates in favor of persons under 16 years of age. (Am. Field, Vol. LVI, p. 164, Aug. 31, 1901.)

Licenses for hunting game—Continued.

Provinces.	Kind of license.	Fee.	By whom issued.	Remarks.
Newfoundland ..	Nonresident..	\$40.00	Stipendiary magistrate; justice of the peace; minister (or deputy) of marine and fisheries; any game warden.	2 stag and 1 doe caribou. Good for 4 weeks. (Fee not required of officer of British warship stationed on coast of Newfoundland for fisheries protection.)
	Nonresident..	50.00	do	3 stag and 1 doe caribou. Good for 6 weeks.
	Nonresident..	80.00	do	5 stag and 2 doe caribou. Good for 2 months.
	Nonresident guide.	25.00	do	Employment of guide, laborer, or bearer.
Northwest Territories.	Nonresident..	15.00	Commissioner of agriculture at Regina.	Expires Dec. 31.
	Guest.....	1.00	Game guardian.....	For guests (not residents of adjacent Provinces or States) of residents and hunting with them. Good for 5 days.
Nova Scotia ¹	Nonresident..	30.00	Provincial secretary or chief game warden.	All game. Good for 1 year from Aug. 1.
	Nonresident..	10.00	do	Birds, hares, and rabbits. Good for 1 year from Aug. 1.
Ontario.....	Nonresident..	25.00	Chief warden	Two licenses may be obtained by 1 hunter on certain conditions.
	Resident	10.00	do	Moose and caribou.
Quebec	Resident	2.00	do	Deer.
	Nonresident..	25.00	Commissioner of lands, forests, and fisheries.	General license to hunt.
	Nonresident..	20.00	do	Game animals.
	Nonresident..	10.00	do	Game birds. Good for season. ²
	Nonresident..	1.50	do	Game birds. Good for 1 day. ²

¹ Licenses not required of taxpayers, or of former residents, who are members of the Game and Fishery Protection Society, and in government employ, under certain conditions.

² Separate license required for shooting game birds in Gulf of St. Lawrence.

In this connection it may be well to call attention to the Canadian law regarding nonresident hunters. Those who visit Canada for the purpose of hunting, camping, etc., are required to deposit with the customs officer at the port of entry an amount equal to the duty (30 percent of appraised value) on such guns, canoes, tents, cooking utensils, kodaks, etc., as they take with them. If these articles, properly identified, are taken out within six months at the same port at which they were carried in, the deposit will be returned. But members of shooting or fishing clubs that own preserves in Canada and have filed a guarantee with the Canadian commissioner of customs, may present club membership certificates in lieu of making the deposit. They must, however, pay duty on all ammunition and provisions carried in.

RESTRICTIONS AS TO PURPOSES FOR WHICH GAME MAY BE KILLED.

Not only are limits set to the time for killing game and the methods of hunting, but in many instances the killing or possession of game for certain purposes is prohibited. Restrictions of this kind may be conveniently considered under the four heads 'Market hunting,' 'Killing for hides,' 'Possession and storage,' and 'Sale.'

MARKET HUNTING.

Traffic in game, especially since the advent of railroads in the West and the introduction of modern methods of refrigeration, has grown to large proportions, and in several instances threatens with extermination some of the most valuable game in the United States. The amount killed for sport or for food, however large it may be, is small in comparison with that killed for market. With a view to preventing extermination of their game, some States have prohibited killing for sale, and others the sale of all game taken within the State or protected by its laws. Ohio prohibits killing for sale of squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse or pheasant, prairie chicken, wild turkey, Mongolian, English or ring-neck pheasant, and woodcock; Pennsylvania, deer, elk, quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, and woodcock; Indiana, quail, ruffed grouse, and pinnated grouse; Iowa, these and woodcock; Tennessee, deer, quail or partridge; Wyoming, big game. The Province of Ontario prohibits the employment of any one to kill game for sale; and Nebraska and the Indian Territory the slaughter of game for any purpose except food. In many States that do not absolutely prohibit killing for sale, such killing is greatly restricted by laws requiring hunters to secure licenses, and limiting the number that may be killed (see pp. 44-50). Oregon requires nonresident market hunters to obtain a special license, the fee for which is \$10. Georgia has a general law forbidding killing for sale, except under license, but it is not operative in any county until recommended by the grand jury of that county.

KILLING FOR HIDES.

Killing for hides may be regarded as a special phase of market hunting and one which has proved extremely destructive to big game in certain States of the West. Of late years legislation has

been directed toward stopping this source of waste. Wyoming prohibits purchase of hides or horns of deer, elk, moose, antelope, mountain sheep, and goat; and in some other States dealers are required to obtain special licenses for handling hides of deer and moose or other big game. (For restrictions on shipment of deer hides see page 60).

POSSESSION AND STORAGE.

One of the most important features of game legislation has been the gradual increase of provisions making the possession of game out of season an offense. Prohibitions against killing can be enforced only against the hunter, who may be merely the agent of the dealer; but penalties for possession can be enforced alike against hunter and dealer, agent and employer. The enforcement of such provisions has given rise to cases which have been carried to the highest courts. Acknowledgment has been slow of the principle that States can impose restrictions on possession of game,¹ or that birds lawfully purchased in open season can become contraband simply by being kept a few days in storage. It is unnecessary here to review the history of this litigation; but reference may be made to a case recently decided by the supreme court of Indiana, in which the appellant was convicted of having in his possession on February 5, 1900, a single quail, which he had obtained lawfully on December 30 previous and had kept in his refrigerator, notwithstanding that the law of Indiana prohibited possession of quail in that State after January 1. In deciding this case the court summarized the whole question briefly in the following words:

The individual has no natural right to take game, or to acquire property in it, and all the right he possesses or can possess in this respect is granted him by the State. The power to grant embodies the power to impose conditions. . . . The citizen when he accepts the State's grant, accepts it impressed with all the restrictions and limitations laid upon it, and when he acquires property under such license he does so with full notice of his qualified right; and so, if he loses that which he has taken, or held possession of, upon forbidden terms, *he has lost nothing that belonged to him*, and there has been no taking of property without due process of law, or without just compensation. (*Smith v. State*, 58 N. E. Reporter, 1045.)

Similar decisions have been rendered in Minnesota (*State v. Rodman*, 58 Minn. 393) and other western States. The supreme court of Missouri has even gone so far as to hold that under a law prohibiting possession during the close season, a contract on the part of a cold-storage company to keep game during the close season is illegal. (*Haggerty v. St. Louis Ice Co.*, 44 S. W. 1114.) In Ontario game

¹Michigan (Acts of 1893, p. 312) and Minnesota (Laws of 1897, p. 413) have declared that birds protected by law shall always remain the property of the State. When their killing is not prohibited, they may be used in the manner and for the purposes authorized, but not otherwise.

dealers are licensed, and, in addition to the regular license, are required to obtain a special license at a cost of \$25 to keep game in cold storage during the close season.

The question of the status of imported game has been greatly simplified by the passage by Congress of the Lacey Act; and in this connection attention may again be called to section 5 of that act, which provides that all game imported into any State becomes subject to the operation of the laws of that State (provided they are broad enough to cover it) to the same extent and in the same manner as if produced in that State.

SALE.

Thirty-two States and Territories and 6 Provinces of Canada now prohibit the sale of all or certain kinds of game at all seasons. There has been a steady increase in the prohibitions against sale, and during the past year such provisions have been enacted by Arizona, California, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, North and South Dakota, and Quebec.

In Arizona, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Montana, and Nevada the sale of all game protected by the State law is prohibited. In Massachusetts and New Hampshire the sale of ruffed grouse or partridge, and woodcock is forbidden; in South Dakota, big game; in Minnesota, quail, ruffed grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, prairie chicken, and all aquatic fowl; in California, Washington, and Manitoba, all big game and upland game; and in Ontario, quail, ruffed grouse or partridge, woodcock, and snipe. In some States, after the close of the open season, a few days are allowed in which to dispose of game. Such provisions prevail in Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, and 5 Provinces of Canada. The right of the State to prohibit dealers from storing or selling game imported from other States has been hotly contested. While there has been diversity of opinion on this point, the majority of the decisions have sustained the State. Such decisions have been rendered in California (*Ex parte* Maier, 103 Cal. 476), the District of Columbia (*Javins v. U. S.*, 11 App. D. C. 347), Illinois (*Magner v. People*, 97 Ill. 320), Maryland (*Stevens v. State*, 89 Md. 669), Michigan (*People v. O'Neil*, 68 N. W. Rep. 227), Missouri (*State v. Judy*, 7 Mo. App. 524), New York (*Phelps v. Racey*, 60 N. Y. 10), and in other States.

A decision of the same kind has recently been handed down by the United States circuit court in the district of Oregon.¹ A dealer in Portland had been convicted by the State of selling, contrary to the law of Oregon, certain trout purchased in Seattle, Wash. He was fined, and in default of payment was imprisoned. Application was thereupon made to the Federal court for a writ of habeas corpus, which was

¹ *In re* Deininger, circuit court, district of Oregon, April 17, 1901.

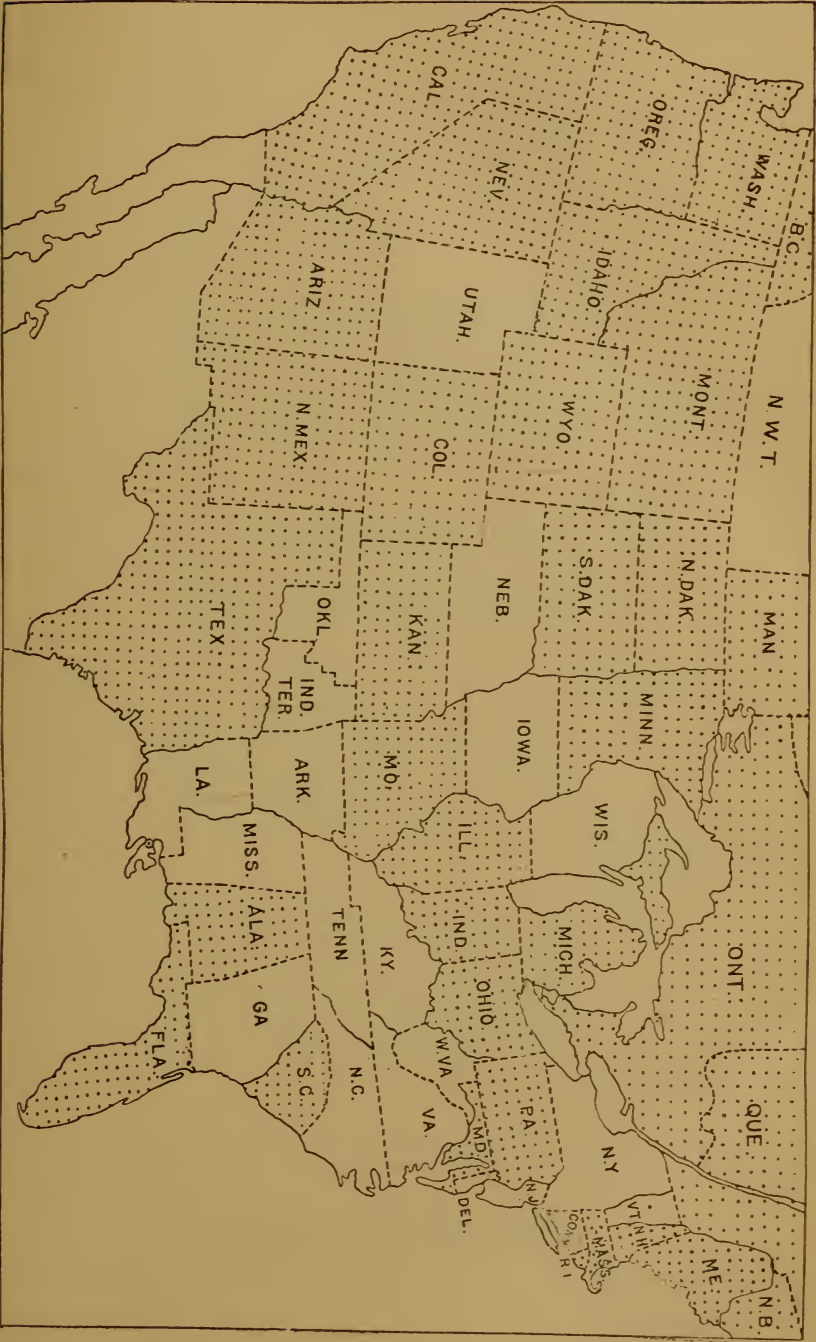
denied. In rendering this decision the court cited the case of *Geer v. Connecticut*,¹ and disposed of the question as follows:

The decision [*Geer v. Connecticut*] is based upon the fundamental distinction that exists between the qualified ownership in game and the perfect nature of ownership in other property. If game when reduced to possession became an article of property, in the ordinary sense of the word, it would belong to commerce; otherwise, it is a subject of control by the State, in the exercise of its police power. There is, in my opinion, no room to distinguish between the right to take game out of the State and the right to bring it within the State. Interstate traffic is affected as much in one case as in the other. It is not material that in one case the killing of game is discouraged by the limitation which the law puts upon its use, by prohibiting its exportation, while in the other the enforcement of the law against the taking of game is rendered practicable by making its possession for sale unlawful. The ultimate object sought in each case is the same, and the law in each case is a legitimate exercise of the police power of the State.

Illinois specifically provides that the sale of certain game imported from other States shall be lawful at certain seasons, although the same kind of game killed within the State can not be sold at any time. Missouri, New Mexico, and Pennsylvania restrict prohibitions against sale of game to that taken within the State. Nebraska permits the storage but not the sale of imported game during the close season in the State for similar game. In a few instances prohibitions against the sale of certain game are so general as to afford protection over a considerable area. Thus ruffed grouse can not be sold in New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Michigan, or Minnesota. Antelope can not now be shipped from any State, although they may still be killed in Colorado, Idaho, Nebraska, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. Practically every State in which prairie chickens occur has now prohibited their sale or export. Hence the exposure for sale of these birds in any State where they do not occur, as in any city east of Indianapolis, is strong indication of violation of law.

The following table is intended to show two very distinct things: (1) The species which each State and Province prohibits from sale at all seasons. (2) The extension of time beyond the limits of the regular open season allowed dealers in some States, to enable them to dispose of game on hand which can be lawfully sold within the State. The two lists have little in common except that they both come under the head of restrictions on sale of game.

¹In which the Supreme Court of the United States upheld the constitutionality of the nonexport law of Connecticut.



STATES (DOTTED) WHICH PROHIBIT SALE OF CERTAIN GAME AT ALL TIMES.

For details, see pages 55-56.

Restrictions on sale of game.

States.	Sale prohibited at all times.	Sale season different from open season.
Alabama	Deer, squirrel, quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock, killed or trapped within the State.	
Arizona	Deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat (or hides of any of said animals), quail, bob-white, partridge, grouse, pheasant, dove, wild turkey, snipe, rail, wild duck, goose, brant.	
California	Deer meat (hides of female deer or those without evidence of sex), quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, sage hen, ibis, plover.	
Colorado	All game taken in the State	
Delaware	Buying quail, partridge, pheasant, for sale prohibited.	
Florida	Deer, deer hides	
Idaho	Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat (and hides of preceding species), quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, pheasant, Mongolian pheasant, duck, goose, swan.	
Illinois	Squirrel (gray, red, fox, black), quail, ruffed grouse (pheasant), pinnated grouse (prairie chicken), wild turkey killed within limits of State, or any deer, pheasant, cacubis, chucker partridge, sand grouse, black India partridge.	Sale seasons for game which may be sold begin 3 days later and end 5 days later than regular close seasons. Imported game in cities, Oct. 1-Feb. 1.
Indiana	Quail	
Iowa		Sale during open season and 5 days thereafter.
Kansas	Quail, partridge, grouse, pinnated grouse (prairie chicken), pheasant, dove (buying also prohibited).	
Maine	Deer, moose, or game birds for shipment beyond limits of State. Ruffed grouse or woodcock for any purpose. (Deer may be sold by local dealers under license.)	
Maryland:		
Anne Arundel ..	Quail, partridge, pheasant, woodcock	
Baltimore City ..		Ruffed grouse, sale permitted Oct. 1-Dec. 25.
Frederick	Squirrel, partridge, pheasant, woodcock, taken in county.	
Montgomery ...	Partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, for export	
Washington	Deer, squirrel, rabbit, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, taken in county.	
Wicomico	Quail or partridge for export (both counties considered as one territory).	
Worcester		
Massachusetts	Ruffed grouse, woodcock, until 1903	Imported quail, Oct. 1-May 1; imported jack rabbits, white rabbits, grouse, wild pigeons, shore birds, ducks, at any time.
Michigan	All game protected by State	
Minnesota	Deer, quail, ruffed grouse, pheasant or partridge, sharp-tailed grouse, prairie chicken, aquatic fowl.	
Missouri	Deer, quail, pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, wild turkey, killed in the State (until Mar. 23, 1906).	
Montana	Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, bison, buffalo, mountain sheep, mountain goat, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, fool hen, sage hen, pheasant, Chinese pheasant, wild duck, goose, brant, swan.	
Nebraska		Sale permitted during open season and 5 days thereafter.
Nevada	All game protected by State	
New Hampshire...	Ruffed grouse or partridge, woodcock	
New Jersey		Sale permitted during open season and 30 days thereafter.
New Mexico	Deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, ibex, mountain goat, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, killed within the Territory.	
New York		Deer, sale permitted Sept. 1-Nov. 21; quail, grouse, woodcock, sale permitted during open season and thereafter until Jan. 1. ¹

¹ Possession or sale of deer Nov. 16-20, or quail, grouse, woodcock, Dec. 17-31, presumptive evidence of illegal capture.

Restrictions on sale of game—Continued.

States.	Sale prohibited at all times.	Sale season different from open season.
North Carolina:		
Haltax	Quail or partridge	
Henderson	Wild fowl or game of any kind	
Rowan	Quail or partridge, grouse or pheasant, turkey, dove, woodcock	
Warren	Quail or partridge	
North Dakota	Deer, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, sharp-tailed grouse, woodcock	
Ohio	Squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse (pheasant), prairie chicken; Mongolian, English, or ring-necked pheasant; wild turkey, woodcock, killed within the State.	Sale permitted—dove, July 4-Dec. 15; killdeer, plover, snipe, rail, Sept. 1-May 15; coot or mud hen, wild duck, Sept. 1-Apr. 15.
Oregon		Quail, grouse, ring-neck pheasant—sale permitted only during last 15 days of open season.
Pennsylvania	Deer, elk, quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock, taken in the State.	
Rhode Island	Pheasant (not ruffed grouse) until 1905	
South Carolina	Quail or partridge taken in the State before 1905	
South Dakota	Deer, elk, buffalo, mountain sheep	
Texas	Deer, antelope, quail (partridge), grouse, prairie chicken (pinnated grouse), Mongolian or English pheasant, turkey, plover, snipe, jacksnipe, killed within the State (except in county in which killed).	
Virginia:		
Greensville	Quail or partridge taken in county	
Page		
Sussex		
Washington	Elk, moose, caribou, killed within the State; deer, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat (or hides of deer, elk, moose, or caribou), quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, ptarmigan, pheasant.	
Wisconsin		Deer, sale permitted only Nov. 16-Dec. 6; plover, snipe, duck, Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
Wyoming	Purchase of hides or horns of deer, elk, moose, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat, prohibited.	
British Columbia ..	Elk; female and young of deer, moose, mountain sheep; grouse (except blue grouse), English partridge, pheasant, quail.	Sale: from Sept. 1, male deer; from Oct. 1, male moose, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat; in all cases to end of open season and 5 days later.
Manitoba	Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope (except heads and hides), quail, grouse, pheasant, partridge, prairie chicken, plover, snipe, sandpiper, woodcock.	
New Brunswick ..	Partridge ¹ until Sept. 15, 1903	Goose and brant, sale in open season and thereafter to Mar. 1.
Northwest Territories ..	Mountain sheep, mountain goat	
Newfoundland	Prairie chicken, unless captured by owner	Ptarmigan, sale permitted during open season and 10 days thereafter.
Ontario	Quail, partridge, woodcock, snipe, until 1905	Sale permitted during open season and not to exceed 20 days thereafter. ² Licensed cold-storage men may sell during close season.
Quebec	Birch or swamp partridge, until 1903	Sale permitted during open season and 15 days thereafter.

¹Sale, in Northumberland County only, permitted at any time of partridge killed in open season.²Close seasons depend on regulations of board of game commissioners.

SHIPMENT OF GAME.

Shipment is one of the most important subjects of game legislation. It controls the trade in game, and on this account deserves careful consideration. Some of the leading topics under this head are 'Marking packages,' 'Shipping within the State,' 'Export from the State,' and 'Transportation of game for propagation,' each of which is taken up in detail below.

MARKING PACKAGES.

Section 4 of the Lacey Act requires that every package containing game animals or birds when shipped by interstate commerce must be clearly marked so as to show the name and address of the shipper and the nature of the contents. The laws of Colorado, Connecticut, Michigan, Nebraska, Oregon, Wisconsin, New Brunswick, and Ontario likewise require packages of fish or game to bear a mark indicating the contents. Such general statements as 'game' or 'birds' are not sufficient to show the nature of the contents, and the marks should indicate not only the *kind* of game, but also, if possible, the *amount* in the package. Some of the shipping tags distributed by commission merchants are printed so that a list of the game and a space for the shipper's name appear on the back of the tag, and in some cases the address is replaced by a number, which is registered on the books of the consignee. When such a tag is tacked to the package the information regarding the shipper's address and the contents of the package is concealed while in transit, but is readily accessible to the consignee by removal of the tag and examination of the reverse side. These tags are in common use in the commission business, and are perfectly legitimate when used for the shipment of fruit and vegetables; but the shipping of game is different, and the shipper who uses such tags should be careful to write his name and address and a statement of the contents on the package or on the face of the tag to avoid the danger of becoming liable to the penalty provided for evasion of the Federal law.

Some of the State laws are very explicit on the subject of marking. Nebraska requires that all packages shall be labeled with the address of the consignor and the amount of each kind of game contained in the package, and provides a fine of \$10 to \$50 for omission of such marks. Michigan requires that all packages of game shall

be plainly marked on the outside with the names of the consignor and consignee, the initial point of billing and destination, and an itemized statement of the quantity of game contained therein. Ontario exacts that all bags, boxes, and parcels, besides bearing a description of the contents and the name and address of the owner, must be so made as to *show the contents*. Several of the States require big game and game birds carried home by sportsmen to be marked with the owner's name, shipped as baggage, and transported open to view. It is a common practice to forward game by express under a false or misleading name, with the hope of avoiding suspicion; but in Nebraska and Wisconsin a false statement as to contents is punishable by a fine of \$25 to \$100 and in Oregon by a fine of \$100 to \$500 or imprisonment one to four months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Railroad and express companies should call the attention of their agents to these provisions and insist that all packages be properly marked before shipment. In Nebraska common carriers are prohibited, under a penalty of \$25 to \$100, from receiving consignments of game not properly labeled. In Texas they may examine suspected packages, and in Arkansas they may cause them to be opened when necessary and may even refuse packages supposed to contain fish or game for export. In Wisconsin packages of fish or game not properly marked may be seized and sold by game wardens.

Various devices have been resorted to in evading nonexport laws. Game has been shipped in trunks, in butter kegs, or in boxes marked 'dressed poultry,' 'butter,' or 'household goods,' and in packages bearing cipher addresses or numbers or ingeniously concealed statements of contents. All such devices are clearly illegal, and when exposed through inspection by game wardens or deputy marshals render the shipper liable to the loss of his game, beside additional heavy penalties for evasion of the shipping laws.

SHIPMENT WITHIN THE STATE.

In the shipment of game a distinction is made between shipping within the State and exporting from the State. The majority of the States which prohibit export place no restriction on shipment within the State, but in the others various limitations exist. Delaware, Minnesota, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, and Nevada prohibit shipment of all or certain kinds of game within the State. Fourteen other States and one Province of Canada permit such shipment, but guard against abuses by numerous requirements. In eight of these—Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, Wisconsin, Iowa, Wyoming, and New Brunswick—shipment is allowed under hunters' licenses, usually on condition that the game be tagged, carried openly, and accompanied by the owner, though sometimes special exceptions are made

to this rule. Thus, Maine forbids the transportation of moose, deer, and game birds from place to place unless accompanied by the owner, but provides for their shipment under tags sold by the commission of inland fisheries and game. The remaining seven States permit any person to ship game, but impose many restrictions with regard to such matters as marking packages, shipping open to view, etc. In States like Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, which have special county legislation, laws concerning shipment of game usually relate to export from counties, though the last two prohibit export of quail from the State by general law. In like manner Delaware, Florida, and New York prohibit the shipment of certain game from the counties where killed; but these are exceptional, all other States treating the State as a unit. New Hampshire prohibits all shipment within the State of moose, caribou, and elk, but permits the shipment of deer under certain conditions when accompanied by the owner.¹ Vermont prohibits the general transportation of deer, but allows the owner to carry one deer with him, open to view and tagged. New York, while prohibiting general transportation of deer or venison from or through any county, allows one carcass to be shipped when accompanied by the owner, but does not permit more than two deer to be transported by the same person in one season. Woodcock, grouse, and quail likewise can not be transported in the State or brought into the State from a point 25 miles from the State line unless accompanied by the owner, and the latter is not permitted to transport more than 12 each of grouse or woodcock at one time, or 36 of each in one season.² Connecticut likewise prohibits transportation of quail, woodcock, and ruffed grouse in the State, except when accompanied by the actual owner, and limits the number of ruffed grouse which may be carried in any one year to 36. Iowa permits a person to ship to anyone within the State not more than 1 dozen game birds in one day during the open season, providing the shipper first makes affidavit that the birds have not been unlawfully killed or bought and are not being shipped for sale or profit, and furnishes a copy of the affidavit to accompany the shipment for the security of the carrier. The transportation for sale of quail in South Carolina and deer and upland game birds in Florida and North Dakota are also prohibited. In Florida transportation of game is further limited to the carrying by hunting parties of their own game to their homes in the State. New Brunswick forbids the transportation of moose, caribou, or deer, alive or dead, or the hides or any portion of these animals, unless tagged, and accompanied by the owner. An exception is made,

¹ An exception is made in favor of the Blue Mountain Association, which is permitted to ship game from its own preserve without restriction.

² Export of game from the State is prohibited.

however, in the case of scientific specimens and breeding stock, which may be transported under special permit of the surveyor-general. Nevada includes *transporting* among the prohibitions concerning all big game except male deer and antelope. Nebraska and Wisconsin prohibit the transportation of all game protected by the State; Texas, all domestic game; Wyoming, big game only; Kansas and Iowa, game birds only; Connecticut, upland game birds only; Missouri, upland game birds and deer; Vermont and Michigan, deer alone; Delaware, rabbits, quail, woodcock, and snipe, and Minnesota, all protected birds except woodcock and upland plover.

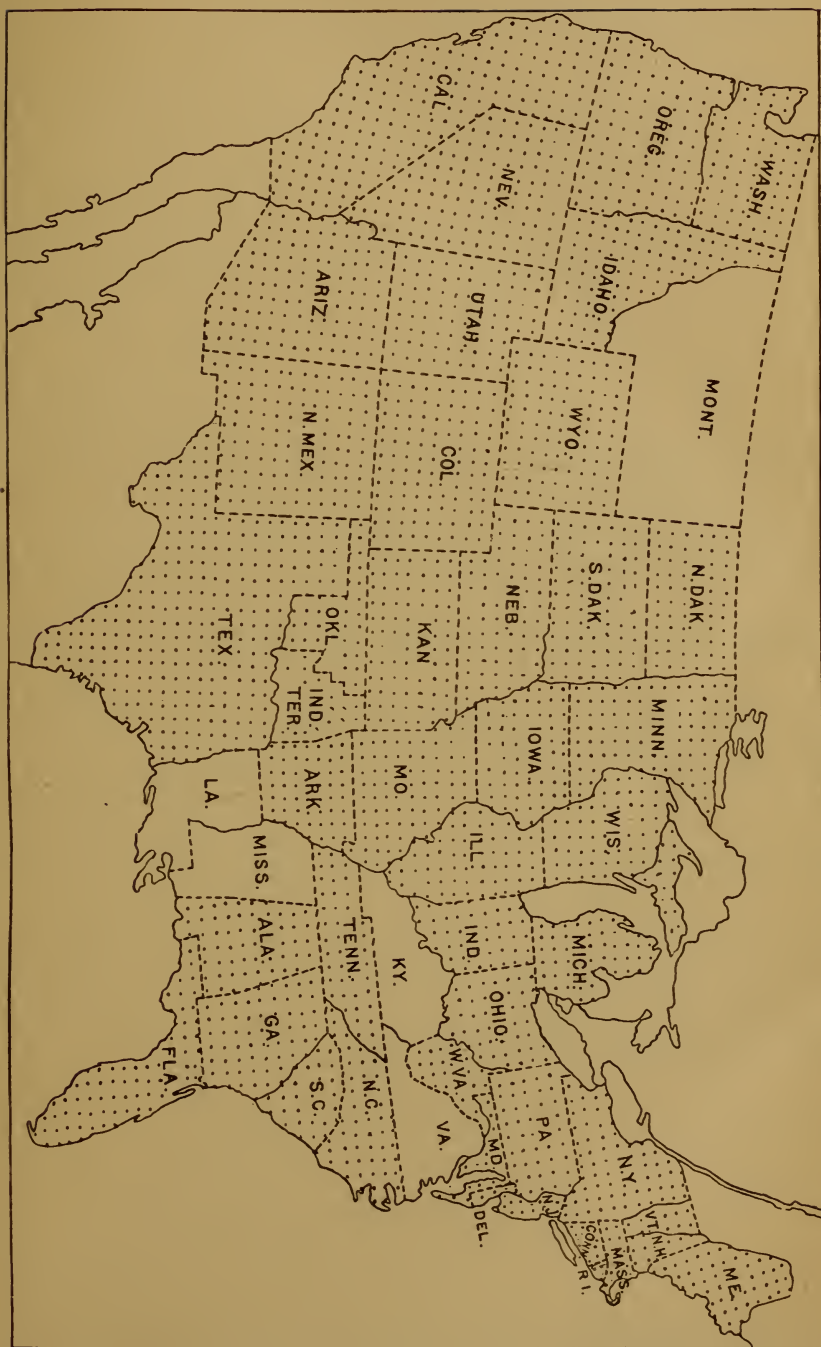
EXPORT FROM THE STATE.

Since the constitutionality of the Connecticut statute prohibiting export of certain game was established by the Supreme Court in 1896,¹ nonexport laws have been generally adopted, and at the present time nearly every State prohibits the export of certain kinds of game. (See Pl. VIII.) Kentucky, Louisiana, and Mississippi seem to have no such laws; Virginia also has no general State law, but several of the counties prohibit shipment.

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, Newfoundland, and possibly a few other States, sportsmen are allowed to carry a limited amount of game out of the State under special restrictions. In a few States exceptions to the laws prohibiting export are also made in the case of birds and animals intended for propagation. (See pp. 65-67.)

Deer can not be lawfully exported from Alabama, Florida, any of the States or Territories west of the Mississippi (except Montana, Kansas, Iowa, and Louisiana), or any of the States north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers (except Illinois, Ohio, Delaware, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts). In Montana they can not be sold; in Delaware they do not occur, and in Illinois, Iowa, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island they are protected at all seasons indefinitely or for a term of years. The shipment of deer hides is prohibited by special provisions in the laws of California, Florida, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, and Wyoming; Washington and British Columbia prohibit killing deer for hides, and Ontario, British Columbia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland allow shipment of green hides only under license. The shipping of other big game is so generally prohibited that, although antelope and elk may still be killed in half a dozen western States, they can not be exported. Consequently the sale of either antelope or elk in any market east of the Mississippi River is evidence of violation of law, at least on the part of the shipper.

¹Geer v. Connecticut, 161 U. S. 519.



STATES (DOTTED) WHICH PROHIBIT EXPORT OF GAME.

For details, see pages 60-65.



Among game birds the most general prohibition is that against the export of quail, which is now in force in every State and Territory with six exceptions. Among the excepted States are Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming, in which quail are scarce, and in Montana the sale and in North Dakota the killing of these birds are at present unlawful. Nearly every State in which prairie chickens occur now has a non-export law. The effect of this law, combined with the sale restrictions, as already stated, is to make the sale of prairie chickens illegal outside of their normal range.

Special attention is called to the following table, which contains a list of the game prohibited from export by each State:

Export of game prohibited by State laws.¹

States.	Kinds of game—Penalties.
Alabama, 1899	Deer, squirrel, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, English, Mongolian, or Chinese pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock—penalty, \$50-\$100.
Arizona, 1901	Deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat, quail, bobwhite, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, dove, snipe, rail, wild duck, goose, brant—penalty, \$100 or less, or imprisonment 1 day for each dollar of fine and costs unpaid.
Arkansas	Deer, quail, Virginia partridge, pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, wild turkey—penalty, \$10-\$20 for each deer, \$25-\$50 for each pinnated grouse, and \$3-\$10 for every other bird.
California, 1901	Deer, deer skins, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, dove, wild pigeon, plover, snipe, rail, curlew, ibis, wild duck (except for propagation under permit from fish commission)—penalty, \$25-\$500, or imprisonment 25-150 days.
Colorado, 1899	Deer, elk, antelope, bison, buffalo, mountain sheep, quail, partridge, grouse, ptarmigan, prairie chicken, sage chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, dove, pigeon, snipe, curlew, crane, duck, goose, brant, swan, waterfowl (game may be exported only under permit from game commissioner)—penalty, \$10-\$500, or imprisonment 10-180 days, or both fine and imprisonment.
Connecticut, 1901.....	Quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock—penalty, \$10-\$100 and \$10 additional for each bird.
Delaware, 1893	Rabbit, quail, partridge, woodcock, robin (nonresidents also prohibited from shipping Wilson or English snipe)—penalty, \$5 for each rabbit or bird and costs of prosecution.
Florida, 1899.....	Deer, deer hides, quail or partridge, wild turkey—penalty, \$25-\$100 or 3-6 months' imprisonment at hard labor.
Georgia, 1899	Quail or partridge—penalty, fine not exceeding \$1,000, imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or hard labor not exceeding 12 months.
Idaho, 1899	Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen or fool hen, pheasant, Mongolian pheasant, wild duck, goose, swan (law does not apply to mounted heads or stuffed specimens)—penalty, \$25-\$75 with costs.
Illinois, 1899.....	Squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey taken within the State (game may be exported only under license from the State)—penalty, \$25-\$100.
Indiana, 1901	Deer, quail, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock—penalty, \$10-\$100.
Indian Territory, ³ 1895.	Deer, antelope, quail, prairie chicken, wild turkey, or other game from the Chickasaw Nation—penalty, \$25-\$100 and imprisonment.

¹ Prohibitions against transporting game within the State or from one county to another are not included.

² A limited number of birds may be exported under a nonresident license.

³ This is a tribal law of the Chickasaw Nation. The Federal law, which applies to the whole Territory, provides: "Every person other than an Indian who hunts, traps, takes, or destroys any game, except for subsistence in the Indian country, shall forfeit all traps, guns, and ammunition in his possession, and shall be liable in addition to a penalty of \$500." (Rev. Stat. U. S., 1878, sec. 2137.)

Export of game prohibited by State laws—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game—Penalties.
Iowa	Squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock, wild duck, goose, brant (nonresident may take from State not more than 25 game birds or animals killed by himself when carried openly for inspection)—penalty, \$10 for each bird and costs of prosecution.
Kansas, 1899.....	Quail, partridge, grouse, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, dove—penalty, \$5-\$100, costs, and attorney's fee of \$10.
Maine, 1899.....	Deer, moose, and game birds (quail, ruffed grouse, pheasant, capercaillie or cock of the woods, black game, plover, woodcock, snipe, sandpiper, wood duck, dusky or black duck, teal, gray duck)—penalty, \$40 and costs for each deer or moose, \$5 for each bird.
Maryland, 1898-1900:	
Anne Arundel.....	Quail, partridge, pheasant, woodcock—penalty, \$5 for each bird.
Caroline.....	Rabbit, quail, partridge, woodcock—penalty, \$5 for each rabbit or bird.
Frederick.....	Squirrel, partridge, pheasant, woodcock, taken in county—penalty, \$50.
Kent.....	Squirrel, rabbit, or any bird taken in county for sale—penalty, \$30.
Montgomery.....	Partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, for sale—penalty, \$10.
Queen Anne.....	Rabbit, partridge, woodcock, taken in county for sale—penalty, \$5 for each bird.
Somerset.....	Squirrel, rabbit, partridge, pheasant, dove, woodcock, duck, goose—penalty, \$5-\$25 for each animal or bird.
Washington.....	Deer, squirrel, rabbit, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, taken in county for sale—penalty, \$10-\$20.
Wicomico and Worcester.	Quail or partridge (both counties considered as one territory)—penalty, \$5-\$25.
Massachusetts, 1890..	Quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock—penalty, \$20.
Michigan, 1893.....	Deer, elk, moose, caribou, squirrel, quail, partridge, prairie chicken, ruffed grouse, spruce hen, Mongolian or English pheasant, wild turkey, dove, pigeon, plover, snipe, woodcock, duck, goose, brant, or other wild water-fowl—penalty, \$10-\$50.
Minnesota, 1897-1901.	Deer, elk, moose, caribou, quail, partridge, ruffed grouse, pheasant, prairie chicken, pinnated grouse, sharp-tailed or white-breasted grouse, Mongolian, English, or Chinese pheasant, dove, upland plover, snipe, woodcock, wild duck, goose, brant—penalty, \$50-\$100 and costs, or imprisonment 60-90 days for each deer, elk, moose, or caribou; \$10-\$25 and costs, or imprisonment 10-30 days for each bird.
Missouri, 1901.....	Deer, quail, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, wild turkey, can not be shipped out of county in which killed—penalty, \$25-\$100. (Law not applicable to game imported from other States.)
Nebraska, 1901.....	Deer, elk, antelope, quail, partridge, pheasant, grouse, ptarmigan, prairie chicken, sage chicken, wild turkey, wild pigeon, dove, plover, snipe, yellow legs, curlew, crane, duck, goose, brant, swan—penalty for common carriers or nonresidents, fine \$50-\$100, or imprisonment not exceeding 60 days; for residents, fine \$5 for each bird, or imprisonment not exceeding 90 days.
Nevada, 1901.....	Deer, antelope, mountain sheep, or hides or horns of said animals, quail, grouse, sage chicken, prairie chicken, dove, wild duck, goose, or plumage of said birds—penalty, \$25-\$200, or imprisonment 10-90 days, or both.
New Hampshire, 1901	Deer, moose, caribou (unless open to view, tagged, and accompanied by owner), pheasant, blackgame, sharp-tailed grouse, capercaillie—penalty, \$100. ¹
New Jersey, 1901 ²	Hare, rabbit, squirrel, quail or partridge, ruffed grouse or pheasant, pinnated grouse, English pheasant, ring-necked pheasant, woodcock—penalty, \$20 for each animal or bird.
New Mexico, 1899....	Deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat (or hides of any of said animals), quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, Mongolian or Chinese pheasant, wild turkey—penalty, \$25-\$100, or imprisonment 30-60 days, or both fine and imprisonment.
New York, 1900-1901.	Game or birds taken in the State, including deer, elk, antelope, moose, caribou, squirrel, hare and rabbit, quail, grouse, Mongolian and English pheasants, plover, Wilson and English snipe, woodcock, curlew, shore birds, rail, mud hen, gallinule, water chicken, duck, goose, brant, or swan—penalty, mammals, \$100 for each violation and an additional \$100 for each deer, elk, antelope, or caribou, and \$250 for each moose; birds, \$60 for each violation and an additional \$25 for each bird.
North Carolina, 1883-1901.	Quail or partridge—penalty, fine not exceeding \$50, or imprisonment not exceeding 30 days. (Wild fowl, Currituck County only, Mar. 31-Nov. 10.)
Cleveland.....	Partridge for profit from county—penalty, not exceeding \$25, or imprisonment 20 days.
Currituck.....	Wildfowl, April 1 to November 10—penalty, \$20-\$50, or imprisonment for not exceeding 30 days.

¹ Blue Mountain Forest Association permitted to ship deer, elk, and moose killed in its preserve.² Law not applicable to English or ring-neck pheasants killed on preserves at present established.

Export of game prohibited by State laws—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game—Penalties.
North Carolina, 1883-1901—Continued.	
Henderson	Birds, game, or wildfowl—penalty, \$2-\$10, or imprisonment 5-10 days.
Lenoir	Quail, partridge for sale from county—penalty, not exceeding \$50, or imprisonment for 30 days or more.
Rowan	Quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, dove, woodcock from county—penalty, not exceeding \$100, or imprisonment 60 days, or both.
Yancey	Quail, partridge from county—penalty, fine or imprisonment in discretion of court.
North Dakota	Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, buffalo, mountain sheep, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, pinnated grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, woodcock, wild duck, wild goose, brant, wild swan—penalty, \$100 for each animal, \$10 for each bird.
Ohio, 1900	Squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse or pheasant, prairie chicken, Mongolian pheasant, English or ring-necked pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock—penalty, \$25-\$100.
Oklahoma, 1899	Deer, antelope, quail, grouse, prairie chicken, Mongolian or other pheasant, wild turkey, dove, plover—penalty, for shipper, \$25-\$100 and costs; for common carrier, \$50-\$500 and costs.
Oregon, 1901 ¹	Deer, antelope, elk, moose, mountain sheep (or hides of said animals) for purposes of sale; quail or bobwhite, English or gray partridge, capercaillie, moor hen, grouse, sage hen, pheasant, Mongolian, silver, golden, copper, green Japanese, and Reeves pheasants, prairie chicken, wild turkey, woodcock, rail, upland plover, wild duck, goose, swan, or other wild fowl (except birds raised in confinement and shipped for breeding purposes)—penalty, for big game, \$100-\$500 and costs or imprisonment; for birds, \$15-\$200, or imprisonment 7-100 days, or both fine and imprisonment.
Pennsylvania, 1897 ..	Deer, elk, rabbit, hare, squirrel, quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, English, Mongolian, or Chinese pheasant, wild turkey, reedbird, plover, woodcock, rail, web-footed wild fowl taken in the State—penalty, \$50-\$100.
Rhode Island, 1900 ..	Quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock—penalty, \$20 for each bird.
South Carolina, 1900.	Quail or partridge for sale (until 1905)—penalty, not exceeding \$30, or imprisonment not exceeding 30 days.
South Dakota 1899 ..	Deer, elk, antelope, buffalo, mountain sheep, quail, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, pinnated grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, plover, curlew, woodcock, crane, wild duck, wild goose, brant (except that 3 deer, 1 elk, 1 buffalo, 1 mountain sheep, and not more than 25 birds not intended for commercial purposes, may be shipped in open view during open season and 3 days thereafter, when tagged and accompanied by owner, and, in the case of big game, a certificate—good for 5 days—that such game was lawfully killed must be obtained from a justice of the peace and given to the carrier)—penalty, for big game, \$25-\$200, or imprisonment 30-180 days, or both fine and imprisonment; for birds, \$10-\$50.
Tennessee, 1896-1899.	Quail, from State prohibited until Mar. 24, 1902—penalty, \$5-\$10 for each quail.
Anderson, Rutherford, Sumner, Tipton, Wilson.	Quail, partridge, prairie chicken, grouse, pheasant from county.
Benton	Quail, partridge, squirrel from county.
Bledsoe, Campbell, Carter, Claiborne, Clay, Cumberland, Fentress, Johnson, Meigs, Morgan, Pickett, Putnam, Rhea, Scott, Sequatchie, Van Buren, White.	Nonresidents prohibited from killing or carrying away any game.
Bradley, Dyer, Hawkins.	Quail or partridge for profit from county.
Carroll, Crockett, Gibson, Grainger, Hamblen, Henderson, Madison, Obion.	Quail, partridge from county.
Carter, Greene, Hamilton, Hawkins, Henry, Johnson, Marion, Sullivan, Unicoi, Washington.	Quail, partridge, woodcock, pheasant, wild turkey from State

¹ Any citizen of Washington permitted to take one day's bag with him out of the State.

Export of game prohibited by State laws—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game—Penalties.
Tennessee, 1896-1899—Continued.	
Grundy, Van Buren.	Deer, quail, partridge, wild turkey from county.
Haywood.	Quail, partridge, woodcock, pheasant, wild turkey from county.
Lauderdale.	Deer, quail, wild turkey, duck from county.
Robertson, Sumner, Trousdale.	Quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant from county.
Warren.	Wild turkey from county.
Weakley.	Quail, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, duck from county.
Texas, 1897.	Deer, antelope, quail or partridge, grouse, pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, Mongolian or English pheasant, wild turkey, plover, snipe, jacksnipe (does not apply to Mongolian or English pheasants shipped for breeding purposes)—penalty, \$25-\$200 for each shipment.
Utah, 1899.	Deer, elk, antelope, buffalo or bison, mountain sheep, partridge, prairie chicken, sage hen or grouse, pinnated grouse, pheasant, Mongolian, Chinese, or English pheasant, dove, snipe, duck, goose, brant, swan, or any introduced game animal or bird—penalty not less than \$10.
Vermont, 1896.	Deer, quail, ruffed grouse or partridge, pheasant, English partridge, plover, English snipe, woodcock, wild duck, wild goose (except that game birds may be shipped by nonresidents during open season and 3 days thereafter, and 1 deer during open season and 10 days thereafter, if shipped in open view, properly tagged, and accompanied by owner)—penalty for deer, \$100; for birds, \$50.
Virginia, 1889-1900:	
Augusta.	Deer, quail, ruffed grouse, wild turkey from State—penalty, \$5-\$20.
Floyd.	Quail, ruffed grouse, wild turkey from county—penalty, \$20-\$100, or imprisonment until fine and costs paid.
Frederick.	Deer, quail, ruffed grouse, wild turkey, woodcock, willet, marsh hen, water fowl (except summer duck and sora) from county—penalty, \$10 first offense, \$20 thereafter.
Henry.	Quail from county—penalty, \$10 or 30 days.
Lee.	Quail from county by nonresident (except when killed by himself and under license)—penalty, \$10.
Page.	Quail from county—penalty, \$5-\$20.
Pittsylvania.	Quail from State (except by nonresident sportsmen who do not shoot for market and who accompany shipment)—penalty not less than \$50 for first offense, \$100 thereafter.
Rockingham.	Deer, quail, ruffed grouse, wild turkey from State—penalty, \$5-\$20.
Shenandoah.	Deer, quail, ruffed grouse, Japanese, Mongolian and ring-neck pheasants, wild turkey, woodcock, or any other game from county—penalty, \$10 for first offense, \$20 each subsequent offense.
Washington, 1897 ¹ .	Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, mountain sheep or goat, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, pheasant, ptarmigan, plover, rail, sand-hill crane, mallard duck, widgeon, teal, wood duck, spoonbill, gray or black duck, sprigtail, canvasback duck (or other game duck), swan, or other game waterfowl, or any other game animal or bird of the State, including introduced bobwhite, California valley quail, mountain quail, and Old World pheasants—penalty, \$10-\$100 and costs.
West Virginia, 1899.	Deer, quail, pheasant, ruffed grouse, wild turkey—penalty, \$20-\$50 and imprisonment, at discretion of court, not exceeding 10 days.
Wisconsin, 1899-1901.	Deer (except 2 under nonresident license Nov. 16-Dec. 6), squirrel, rabbit, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken or prairie hen, pheasant, Mongolian, Chinese, or English pheasant, dove, plover, snipe, woodcock, wild duck, goose, brant, or other aquatic fowl, except 50 in a year under nonresident license (does not apply to shipment of live birds; in the case of duck, snipe, and plover, shipment only from Sept. 1-Dec. 1)—penalty (maximum), \$50-\$200, or imprisonment 60 days-6 months, or both fine and imprisonment.
Wyoming, 1899.	Deer, elk, moose, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat, or horns or hides of any of said animals (does not apply to mounted heads or stuffed specimens)—penalty, \$100-\$500 for each consignment.
British Columbia, 1898.	Deer, elk, moose, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat, quail, partridge (English), pheasant, grouse, prairie chicken, plover, duck (Lut heads, horns, and skins, and big game may be shipped under license)—penalty, \$100 or less, or 30 days or less, or both.
Manitoba.	Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, quail, grouse, partridge, prairie chicken, pheasant, plover, snipe, sandpiper, woodcock, duck—penalty, \$10-\$100 and costs.
New Brunswick, 1899-1900. ²	Deer, moose, caribou, partridge, woodcock, snipe, wood duck, dusky (black) duck, teal, goose, brant, or any portion thereof—penalty, \$50-\$100. Partridge—penalty, \$25.

¹ Any citizen of Oregon permitted to take one day's bag with him out of State.² Surveyor-general may issue special license to export game alive or dead.

Export of game prohibited by State laws—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game—Penalties.
Newfoundland, 1899 ¹	Caribou (carcass or skin—except under license), willow or other grouse for sale—penalty, \$500 for caribou, \$5 per bird for grouse. (Vessel receiving caribou for transportation may be seized and sold to satisfy fine.)
Northwest Territories, 1899.	Elk, moose, caribou, antelope (or the young of any of these animals), grouse, partridge, prairie chicken, pheasant—penalty, not exceeding \$50 and costs, or imprisonment not exceeding 2 months.
Ontario, 1900.....	Deer, elk, moose, caribou, or head, skin, or other part thereof—penalty, \$20–\$50.

¹ Minister of Marine and Fisheries may authorize export for breeding and other purposes.

Besides the various Canadian nonexport laws included in the above table Canada has a general law prohibiting export of deer, wild turkeys, quail, partridge, prairie fowl and woodcock, but making exception in the case of deer raised on private preserves and permitting nonresident sportsmen to export two deer each in a calendar year at certain ports within fifteen days after the close of the open season. The ports of export are Halifax and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; Macadam Junction, New Brunswick; Quebec, Montreal, and Ottawa, Quebec; Kingston, Niagara Falls, Fort Erie, Windsor, Sault Ste. Marie, and Port Arthur, Ontario; and such others as the Minister of Customs may from time to time designate. (See pp. 137–138.)

GAME FOR PROPAGATION.

The subject of transportation of game for breeding purposes is one that has received too little attention at the hands of lawmakers. In some States the prohibition against export is so broad as to include not only dead game, but also live animals and birds intended for propagation. Legislation aimed directly at the sale of live game for such purposes is found in at least one State, Montana, which declares that any person who shall willfully catch, trap, or otherwise restrain for the purpose of sale, or domestication, or any other purpose, any buffalo, elk, moose, or mountain sheep shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Maine has recently inaugurated a departure in requiring every person who imports any game to first secure a permit from the commission of inland fisheries and game, under penalty of a fine of \$50 to \$500. Delaware, Nevada, North Carolina, and Tennessee have stringent laws prohibiting the export of quail, dead or alive, out of the State.

One of the objects of the Lacey Act is "to aid in the restoration of such [game] birds in those parts of the United States adapted thereto where the same have become scarce or extinct," and to that end the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized "to purchase such game birds and other wild birds as may be required therefor, subject, however, to the laws of the various States and Territories." Laws prohibiting the export of live birds from the State tend to interfere seriously with the accomplishment of this purpose. It would seem that a free interchange of game birds for restocking depleted covers should be a matter of mutual interest to all States that desire to restore the former abundance of game.

Canadian laws are less restrictive. The Dominion places no restriction on the exportation of live game, and several of the Provinces authorize the proper authorities to issue licenses for shipment of game intended for breeding purposes. A few States have adopted this principle, and some others make exceptions in nonexport laws, or permit the possession at any time of game intended for propagation. These exceptions are shown in the following list:

EXCEPTIONS TO NONEXPORT AND OTHER LAWS IN FAVOR OF GAME FOR PROPAGATION.

Arizona.—Possession of game birds for propagation permitted during close season. Fish and game commissioners authorized to take eggs of game birds for hatching. (Acts of 1901, No. 57, secs. 2, 18.)

California.—Exception in case of deer and game birds for propagation, provided that a permit in writing be obtained beforehand from the State board of fish commissioners. (Penal Code, as amended 1901, secs. 626l, 627a, p. 821.)

Colorado.—Game commissioner may grant permits to proprietors of parks for exchange of game with other persons within or without the State.

Game for propagation may be imported from any other State or Territory, and the commissioner shall issue certificate therefor without charge.

The commissioner may, upon being satisfied that the possession or transportation of game is not in violation of the spirit of the law, grant a permit therefor. (Laws of 1899, ch. 98, pp. 196, 204, 207.)

Illinois.—Lawful to export any squirrels or game birds captured within the State, under a license from the State of Illinois. (Laws of 1899, p. 224, sec. 2.)

Indiana.—Exception in case of deer, wild turkeys, or imported pheasants in possession for breeding purposes. (Laws of 1901, p. 444, sec. 7.)

Maryland.—Exceptions in the local laws of Cecil and Harford counties in case of game for propagation. (Acts of 1896, ch. 237; acts of 1894, ch. 139.)

Michigan.—State game and fish warden authorized to issue permits to capture any game animals or birds for propagation if not for sale; also to issue permits to trustees or custodians of public parks to export animals intended for free exhibition or for exchange with other public parks. (Pub. Acts of 1901, H. B. No. 104, secs. 21–22.)

Nevada.—Exception in case of residents taking big game and game birds for propagation or domestication under written permit from governor. (Stats. of 1901, Ch. CX, sec. 15.)

New Jersey.—Exception in case of bringing into the State any animals or birds for propagation or keeping the same until a seasonable time for their release. (Laws of 1901, ch. 120, sec. 15.)

New York.—Elk, moose, caribou, and antelope may be brought into the State and kept in possession for breeding purposes. (Laws of 1901, ch. 147.)

Oklahoma.—Exception in case of fine birds or animals captured for domestic or scientific purposes, provided that not more than one pair of such birds or animals may be shipped at one time. (Laws of 1899, p. 167, sec. 11.)

Oregon.—Exception in case of game for propagation, provided written permit first be obtained from State game and forestry warden. (Gen. Laws of 1901, p. 226, sec. 23; p. 233, sec. 42.)

Texas.—Exception in case of live Mongolian or English pheasants shipped for scientific or breeding purposes. (Gen. Laws of 1897, ch. 149, sec. 7.)

Utah.—Exception in case of quail taken for propagation, in Kane and Washington counties. (Laws of 1899, ch. 26, sec. 26.)

Wisconsin.—Exception in case of live birds. (Wis. Stat., 1898, Vol. I, sec. 1498m.)

Wyoming.—Lawful to sell any colin or quail for the purpose of breeding, or for any person to take alive on his own premises at any time any big game for domestication or for scientific or breeding purposes. (Rev. Stats., 1899, sec. 2117.)

Manitoba.—Exception in case of big game, grouse, prairie chickens, and pheasants, provided special permit be obtained from the minister of agriculture and immigration, and not more than two animals or birds be shipped at one time. (Stats. of 1900, ch. 14, sec. 17.)

New Brunswick.—Lawful to export live game under license from surveyor-general.

Newfoundland.—Exception in case of caribou, willow or other grouse, and partridge under authorization by minister of marine and fisheries, for sale to or exchange with game societies or institutions in other countries. (Acts of 1899, cap. 18, sec. 21; cap. 27, sec. 4.)

Northwest Territories.—Young deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, sheep, and goats may be taken alive and domesticated, but only deer, sheep, and goats can be lawfully exported from the Territory. (Con. Ordinances, 1898, ch. 85, secs. 2, 13.)



II. ABSTRACTS OF LAWS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SHIPMENT AND SALE.

FEDERAL LAWS.

Federal game laws consist of statutes regulating interstate commerce in game, the importation of game from foreign countries, and provisions for the protection of game on territory under the jurisdiction of the United States. They comprise (1) the Lacey Act, regulating the importation of game and its shipment from one State to another; (2) tariff regulations governing animals and birds imported from abroad; (3) game laws of the District of Columbia, Alaska, and the Indian Territory; (4) provisions for protecting game in the national parks,¹ forest reserves, and other Government reservations. These acts of Congress are supplemented by regulations issued by the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, Interior, and Agriculture, relating chiefly to the protection of Government reservations and the details of importing foreign animals and birds.²

The territory protected by Federal statutes comprises more than 20 percent of the total area of the United States, and, besides the District of Columbia, the Indian Territory, and Alaska, is made up of reservations and parks ranging in size from a few acres to the great areas covered by the Indian reservations in Montana and South Dakota, which occupy a large part of those States. This vast domain is very unevenly protected. The District of Columbia, with an area of about 70 square miles, has a fairly complete and satisfactory game law, and, with the exception of Alexandria County, Va., is the smallest area in

¹The national parks, now 12 in number, have all been established during the last thirty years. They may be grouped as follows: Five parks proper—Yellowstone, Wyo., 1872, 2,142,720 acres; Yosemite, Cal., 1890, 967,680 acres; Sequoia, Cal., 1890, 160,000 acres; General Grant, Cal., 1890, 2,560 acres; Mount Rainier, Wash., 1899, 207,360 acres: five military parks—Chickamauga, Ga., 1890, 6,195 acres; Shiloh, Tenn., 1894, 3,000 acres; Vicksburg, Miss., 1899, 1,233 acres; Gettysburg, Pa., 1895, 877 acres; Antietam, Md., 1890, 43 acres: the Hot Springs Reserve, Ark., 1880, 912 acres, and the Casa Grande Ruins, Ariz., 1892, part of 480 acres. The first five only are of special interest from the standpoint of game protection.

²The regulations of the Department of Agriculture may be found in Circular 29 of the Biological Survey, entitled 'Protection and importation of birds under act of Congress approved May 25, 1900,' and Circular 30, entitled 'Wild animals and birds which may be imported without permits.'

the United States protected by a special game statute. The Yellowstone National Park, with an area of 3,578 square miles, has also a comprehensive law, passed in 1894; and, like the Sequoia, Yosemite, and General Grant parks, in California, is guarded by United States troops. The Indian Territory, 31,400 square miles in extent, almost as large as the State of Maine, and one of the best regions in the Southwest for small game, is protected only by a provision prohibiting persons other than Indians from destroying game, except for food, in the Indian country.¹ The forest reserves, aggregating 46,766,529 acres, or about 73,000 square miles, an area nearly equal to that of New England and New York combined, are subject to regulations of the Secretary of the Interior, who is authorized by Congress to "make provisions for protection against destruction by fire and depredations upon public forests and forest reservations." There is further protection, however, in the provision of Congress that offenses concerning which the Federal laws are silent, when committed on Government reservations, shall receive the same punishment as that prescribed for like offenses by the laws of the State in which such reservations are situated. The great Territory of Alaska, embracing 570,000 square miles (more than twice the total area of Texas) is at present practically without protection, having but the nucleus of a game law in a provision prohibiting the export of eggs of cranes, ducks, and geese.

As a rule Federal laws are less subject to change than State laws. The game law of the District of Columbia passed in 1878, remained in force for twenty-one years; that of the Indian Territory enacted nearly seventy years ago (in 1832) is still on the statute books, and is now the oldest game law in force in the United States. These laws are scattered through the Revised Statutes and the Statutes at Large, often in very obscure places, and are easily overlooked. For example, the prohibition against importing eggs of game birds is contained in the free list of the tariff act of 1897; that conferring authority on the Secretary of the Interior to make regulations for the forest reserves, in the sundry civil bill for 1897, and that providing for the enforcement of State laws by Federal authority on Government reservations, in an act to protect harbor defenses, passed in 1898. In the absence of any complete compilation of the Federal provisions concerning game, it has been deemed advisable to bring them together in the present publication for greater convenience of reference.

¹ Such tribal laws as exist are not enforced by the United States courts.

THE LACEY ACT.

31 Statutes at Large, pp. 187-189.

CHAP. 553. An Act to enlarge the powers of the Department of Agriculture, prohibit the transportation by interstate commerce of game killed in violation of local laws, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the duties and powers of the Department of Agriculture are hereby enlarged so as to include the preservation, distribution, introduction, and restoration of game birds and other wild birds. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to adopt such measures as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act and to purchase such game birds and other wild birds as may be required therefor, subject, however, to the laws of the various States and Territories. The object and purpose of this Act is to aid in the restoration of such birds in those parts of the United States adapted thereto where the same have become scarce or extinct, and also to regulate the introduction of American or foreign birds or animals in localities where they have not heretofore existed.

The Secretary of Agriculture shall from time to time collect and publish useful information as to the propagation, uses, and preservation of such birds.

And the Secretary of Agriculture shall make and publish all needful rules and regulations for carrying out the purposes of this Act, and shall expend for said purposes such sums as Congress may appropriate therefor.

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to import into the United States any foreign wild animal or bird except under special permit from the United States Department of Agriculture: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall restrict the importation of natural history specimens for museums or scientific collections, or the importation of certain cage birds, such as domesticated canaries, parrots, or such other species as the Secretary of Agriculture may designate.¹

The importation of the mongoose, the so-called "flying foxes" or fruit bats, the English sparrow, the starling, or such other birds or animals as the Secretary of Agriculture may from time to time declare injurious to the interest of agriculture or horticulture is hereby prohibited, and such species upon arrival at any of the ports of the United States shall be destroyed or returned at the expense of the owner. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this section.²

SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to deliver to any common carrier, or for any common carrier to transport from one State or Territory to another State or Territory, or from the District of Columbia or Alaska to any State or Territory, or from any State or Territory to the District of Columbia or Alaska, any foreign animals or birds the importation of which is prohibited, or the dead bodies or parts thereof of any wild animals or birds, where such animals or birds have been killed in violation of the laws of the State, Territory, or District in which the same were killed: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prevent the transportation

¹ On September 13, 1900, the Secretary of Agriculture (Circular No. 30, Biol. Surv.) extended the list of species which may be imported without permits as follows:

Mammals.—Anteaters, armadillos, bears, chimpanzees, elephants, hippopotamuses, hyenas, jaguars, kangaroos, leopards, lions, lynxes, manatees, monkeys, ocelots, orang-utans, panthers, raccoons, rhinoceroses, sea-lions, seals, sloths, tapirs, tigers, or wildcats.

Birds.—Swans, wild doves, or wild pigeons of any kind.

Reptiles.—Alligators, lizards, snakes, tortoises, or other reptiles.

² See Circular No. 101, Division of Customs, issued June 28, 1900; for regulations of the Department of Agriculture see Circular No. 29, Biological Survey, issued July 13, 1900.

of any dead birds or animals killed during the season when the same may be lawfully captured, and the export of which is not prohibited by law in the State, Territory, or District in which the same are killed.

SEC. 4. That all packages containing such dead animals, birds, or parts thereof, when shipped by interstate commerce, as provided in section one of this Act, shall be plainly and clearly marked, so that the name and address of the shipper and the nature of the contents may be readily ascertained on inspection of the outside of such packages. For each evasion or violation of this Act the shipper shall, upon conviction, pay a fine of not exceeding two hundred dollars; and the consignee knowingly receiving such articles so shipped and transported in violation of this Act shall, upon conviction, pay a fine of not exceeding two hundred dollars; and the carrier knowingly carrying or transporting the same shall, upon conviction, pay a fine of not exceeding two hundred dollars.

SEC. 5. That all dead bodies, or parts thereof, of any foreign game animals, or game or song birds, the importation of which is prohibited, or the dead bodies, or parts thereof, of any wild game animals, or game or song birds transported into any State or Territory, or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale, or storage therein, shall upon arrival in such State or Territory be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or Territory enacted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner as though such animals and birds had been produced in such State or Territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise. This Act shall not prevent the importation, transportation, or sale of birds or bird plumage manufactured from the feathers of barnyard fowl.

Approved, May 25, 1900.

TARIFF ACT OF 1897.

30 Statutes at Large, pp. 151-201.

CHAP. 11. An Act To provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the passage of this Act, unless otherwise specially provided for in this Act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles imported from foreign countries, and mentioned in the schedules herein contained, the rates of duty which are, by the schedules and paragraphs, respectively prescribed, namely:

* * * * *

SCHEDULE G: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.

Animals, live.

222. All other live animals [i. e. beside cattle, swine, horses, mules and sheep], not specially provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Meat products.

275. Meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

FREE LIST.

SEC. 2. That on and after the passage of this Act, unless otherwise specially provided for in this Act, the following articles when imported shall be exempt from duty:

474. * * * wild animals intended for exhibition in zoological collections for scientific and educational purposes, and not for sale or profit.

493. Birds, stuffed, not suitable for millinery ornaments.

494. Birds and land and water fowls.

549. Eggs of birds, fish, and insects: *Provided, however,* That this shall not be held to include the eggs of game birds or eggs of birds not used for food, the importation of which is prohibited except specimens for scientific collections, nor fish roe preserved for food purposes.

561. Furs, undressed.

562. Fur skins of all kinds not dressed in any manner and not specially provided for in this Act.

664. Skins of all kinds, raw (except sheepskins with the wool on), and hides not specially provided for in this Act.

666. Specimens of natural history, botany, and mineralogy, when imported for scientific public collections, and not for sale.

Approved July 24, 1897.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

30 Statutes at Large, pp. 1012-1013 (as amended by 31 Stat. L., 1091).

CHAP. 417. An Act For the protection of birds, preservation of game, and for the prevention of its sale during certain closed seasons in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, [Sec. 1 as amended] That no person shall kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any partridge, otherwise quail, between the fifteenth day of March and the first day of November, under a penalty of five dollars for each partridge, otherwise quail, killed, exposed for sale, or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

That no person shall kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any woodcock between the first day of January and the first day of July, under a penalty of five dollars for each woodcock killed, exposed for sale, or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

That no person shall expose for sale or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any prairie chicken, otherwise pinnated grouse, between the fifteenth day of March and the first day of September, under a penalty of five dollars for each prairie chicken, otherwise pinnated grouse, exposed for sale, or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

That no person shall kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any wild turkey or ruffed grouse, otherwise known as pheasant, between the twenty-sixth day of December and the first day of November, except the English, ring-neck, or other pheasants of foreign origin hatched and raised in farm poultry inclosures, under a penalty of five dollars for each wild turkey or ruffed grouse, otherwise known as pheasant, killed, exposed for sale, or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

That no person shall kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any squirrel or rabbit except the species known as the English rabbit, Belgian hare, between the first day of February and the first day of November, under a penalty of two dollars for each squirrel or rabbit killed, exposed for sale, or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not less than fifteen days nor more than three months.

That no person shall kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any wild duck, wild goose, brant, snipe, or plover between the first day of April and the first day of September, under a penalty of five dollars for each wild duck, wild goose, brant, snipe, or plover killed, exposed for sale, or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

That no person shall kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any water rail or ortolan, reed bird or rice bird, marsh blackbird, or other game bird not previously mentioned, between the first day of February and the first day of September, under a penalty of two dollars for each water rail or ortolan, reed bird or rice bird, marsh blackbird, or other game bird not previously mentioned, killed, exposed for sale, or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not less than fifteen days nor more than six months.

SEC. 2. That no person shall expose for sale or have in his or her possession any deer meat or venison, between the first day of January and the first day of September, under a penalty of ten dollars for such exposure for sale or having in possession, and the forfeiture of all such deer meat or venison to the officer making the arrest, who shall destroy the same; and, in default of fine, to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not exceeding sixty days.

SEC. 3. [as amended] That for the purposes of this Act the following only shall be considered game birds: The Anatidae, commonly known as swans, geese, brant, river and sea ducks; the Rallidae, commonly known as rails, coots, mud hens, and gallinules; the Limicole, commonly known as shore birds, plovers, surf birds, snipe, woodcock, sandpipers, tattlers, and curlews; the Galline, commonly known as wild turkeys, grouse, prairie chickens, pheasants, partridges, and quails, and the species of Icteridae, commonly known as marsh blackbirds and reed birds or rice birds.

That no person shall kill, catch, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, living or dead, any wild bird other than a game bird, English sparrow, crow, Cooper's hawk, sharpshinned hawk, or great horned owl; nor rob the nest of any such wild bird of eggs or young; nor destroy such nest except in the clearing of land of trees or brush, under a penalty of five dollars for every such bird killed, caught, exposed for sale, or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and for each nest destroyed, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not exceeding thirty days: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to birds or eggs collected for scientific purposes under permits issued by the superintendent of police of the District of Columbia in accordance with such instructions as the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution may prescribe, such permits to be in force for one year from date of issue and nontransferable.

That no person shall trap, net, or ensnare any waterfowl or other wild bird (except the English sparrow), or have in his or her possession any trap, snare, net, or illuminating device for the purpose of killing or capturing any such bird, under a penalty of five dollars for each waterfowl or other wild bird (except the English sparrow) killed or captured, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse not exceeding thirty days: *Provided*, That this Act shall not apply to birds or animals heretofore stuffed or to birds or animals hereafter killed in open season and subsequently stuffed.

SEC. 4. That no person shall kill or shoot at any wild duck, wild goose, brant, or wild bird in the nighttime; nor kill or shoot at any wild duck, wild goose, wild brant, or wild bird with any other firearm, gun, or device than such as are habitually raised at arm's length and fired from the shoulder, under a penalty of five dollars for each wild duck, wild goose, wild brant, or wild bird killed, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not exceeding thirty days; and the further penalty of twenty dollars for having any firearm, gun, or device other than the gun habitually used at arm's length, in possession, for the purpose of violat-

ing the provisions of this chapter, and, in default, to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not exceeding ninety days.

SEC. 5. That to carry out the provisions of this chapter any police officer, game warden having police authority, or health officer, in the District of Columbia, with sworn information presented to such officer or warden, is authorized and empowered to thoroughly inspect any house, boat, market box, stall, cold storage, or other place of whatever character or kind, where he may believe game, meats, or birds, as heretofore mentioned in this chapter, may be stored or kept; and any proprietor, agent, employee, or other person refusing to permit such inspection shall be deemed guilty of interference with the police, and upon conviction therefor, be fined not more than one hundred dollars nor less than twenty-five dollars, and, in default of such payment, to be imprisoned in the United States jail not exceeding six months.

SEC. 6. That any person who shall knowingly trespass on the lands of another for the purpose of shooting or hunting thereon, after due notice by the owner or occupant of lands, shall be liable to such owner or occupant in exemplary damages to an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars. That notice shall be given by erecting and maintaining signboards, at least eight by twelve inches in dimensions, on the borders of the premises, and at least two such signs for every fifty acres; and any person who shall maliciously tear down or in any manner deface or injure any of such signboards shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five dollars for each and every signboard so torn down, defaced, or injured; and, in default, to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding thirty days in the workhouse.

SEC. 7. That there shall be no shooting, or having in possession in the open air the implements for shooting, on the first day of the week, called Sunday, except to transport said implements within or without the District of Columbia; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not more than twenty dollars for each offense.

SEC. 8. That wherever in this Act possession of any birds, fowls, or meats is prohibited, the fact that the said birds, fowls, or meat were killed or captured outside the District of Columbia shall constitute no defense for such possession.

SEC. 9. That any officer or other person securing the conviction of any violator of any of the provisions of this Act, in the police court or other court of the District of Columbia, shall receive one-half of any fine which may be imposed and paid for such violation, and prosecution shall be brought in the name of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 10. That all acts now in force in the District of Columbia inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1899 (amended March 3, 1901).

ALASKA.

31 Statutes at Large, p. 332.

CHAP. 786. An Act Making further provision for a civil government for Alaska, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

* * * * *
SEC. 29. * * * That chapter twelve of title one of said first above-mentioned Act ['An Act to define and punish crimes in the District of Alaska and provide a code of criminal procedure in the District,' approved March 3, 1899] be amended by adding after section one hundred and thirty-eight another section to be numbered one hundred and thirty-nine, and to read as follows:

That no person shall break, take from the nest, or have in possession the eggs of any crane, wild duck, brant, or goose; nor shall any person transport or ship out of

said Territory the eggs or the contents of the eggs of any crane, wild duck, brant, or goose, nor shall any person, common carrier or other transportation company carry or receive for shipment such eggs or the contents of said eggs, and any person or company who shall have in possession or receive for shipment or transportation any eggs or the contents of any eggs of the crane, wild duck, brant, or goose shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction be punished as provided in this section. Any person or company violating the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

Approved June 6, 1900.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Revised Statutes U. S., 1878.

SEC. 2137. Every person, other than an Indian, who, within the limits of any tribe with whom the United States has existing treaties, hunts, or traps, or takes and destroys any peltries or game, except for subsistence in the Indian country, shall forfeit all the traps, guns, and ammunition in his possession, used or procured to be used for that purpose, and all peltries so taken; and shall be liable in addition to a penalty of five hundred dollars.

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK.

30 Statutes at Large, pp. 993-995.

CHAP. 377. An Act To set aside a portion of certain lands in the State of Washington, now known as the Pacific Forest Reserve, as a public park, to be known as the Mount Rainier National Park.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land lying and being in the State of Washington, and within the boundaries particularly described as follows¹ * * * are hereby dedicated and set apart as a public park, to be known and designated as the Mount Rainier National Park, for the benefit and enjoyment of the people; and all persons who shall locate or settle upon or occupy the same, or any part thereof, except as hereafter provided, shall be considered trespassers and be removed therefrom.

SEC. 2. That said public park shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be to make and publish, as soon as practicable, such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or proper for the care and management of the same. Such regulations shall provide for the preservation from injury or spoliation of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders within said park, and their retention in their natural condition. * * * He shall also provide against the wanton destruction of the fish and game found within said park, and against their capture or destruction for the purposes of merchandise or profit. He shall also cause all persons trespassing upon the same after the passage of this Act to be removed therefrom, and generally shall be authorized to take all such measures as shall be necessary to fully carry out the objects and purposes of this Act.

Approved March 2, 1899.

¹ The area of the park is 207,360 acres, or 324 square miles; in other words, about one-fourth the size of Rhode Island.

SEQUOIA, YOSEMITE, AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS.

31 Statutes at Large, p. 618.

CHAP. 791. An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and one, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That

* * * * *

The Secretary of War, upon the request of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereafter authorized and directed to make the necessary detail of troops to prevent trespassers or intruders from entering the Sequoia National Park, the Yosemite National Park, and the General Grant National Park, respectively, in California, for the purpose of destroying the game or objects of curiosity therein, or for any other purpose prohibited by law or regulation for the government of said reservations, and to remove such persons from said parks if found therein.

Approved June 6, 1900.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.¹

28 Statutes at Large, pp. 73-75.

CHAP. 72. An Act To protect the birds and animals in Yellowstone National Park, and to punish crimes in said park, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Yellowstone National Park, as its boundaries now are defined, or as they may be hereafter defined or extended, shall be under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States; and that all the laws applicable to places under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States shall have force and effect in said park: *Provided, however* That nothing in this Act shall be construed to forbid the service in the park of any civil or criminal process of any court having jurisdiction in the States of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. All fugitives from justice taking refuge in said park shall be subject to the same laws as refugees from justice found in the State of Wyoming.

SEC. 2. That said park, for all the purposes of this Act, shall constitute a part of the United States judicial district of Wyoming, and the district and circuit courts of the United States in and for said district shall have jurisdiction of all offenses committed within said park.

SEC. 3. That if any offense shall be committed in said Yellowstone National Park, which offense is not prohibited or the punishment is not specially provided for by any law of the United States or by any regulation of the Secretary of the Interior, the offender shall be subject to the same punishment as the laws of the State of Wyoming in force at the time of the commission of the offense may provide for a like offense in the said State; and no subsequent repeal of any such law of the State of Wyoming shall affect any prosecution for said offense committed within said park.

SEC. 4. That all hunting, or the killing, wounding, or capturing at any time of any bird or wild animal, except dangerous animals, when it is necessary to prevent them from destroying human life or inflicting an injury, is prohibited within the limits of said park; nor shall any fish be taken out of the waters of the park by means of seines, nets, traps, or by the use of drugs or any explosive substances or

¹For an interesting history of this act see 'Hunting in Many Lands' (Boone & Crockett Club series), New York, pp. 403-423, 1895.

compounds, or in any other way than by hook and line, and then only at such seasons and in such times and manner as may be directed by the Secretary of the Interior. That the Secretary of the Interior shall make and publish such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary and proper for the management and care of the park and for the protection of the property therein, especially for the preservation from injury or spoliation of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonderful objects within said park; and for the protection of the animals and birds in the park, from capture or destruction, or to prevent their being frightened or driven from the park; and he shall make rules and regulations governing the taking of fish from the streams or lakes in the park. Possession within the said park of the dead bodies, or any part thereof, of any wild bird or animal shall be *prima facie* evidence that the person or persons having the same are guilty of violating this Act. Any person or persons, or stage or express company or railway company, receiving for transportation any of the said animals, birds, or fish so killed, taken, or caught shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined for every such offense not exceeding three hundred dollars. Any person found guilty of violating any of the provisions of this Act or any rule or regulation that may be promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior with reference to the management and care of the park, or for the protection of the property therein, for the preservation from injury or spoliation of timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities or wonderful objects within said park, or for the protection of the animals, birds and fish in the said park, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subjected to a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings.

That all guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation of every nature or description used by any person or persons within said park limits when engaged in killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing such wild beasts, birds, or wild animals shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized by the officers in said park and held pending the prosecution of any person or persons arrested under charge of violating the provisions of this Act, and upon conviction under this Act of such person or persons using said guns, traps, teams, horses, or other means of transportation such forfeiture shall be adjudicated as a penalty in addition to the other punishment provided in this Act. Such forfeited property shall be disposed of and accounted for by and under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior.

[SEC. 5. Provides for appointment of a United States commissioner who shall reside in the park.]

[SEC. 6. Provides for appointment of deputy marshals for the park and for holding sessions of the United States district and circuit courts in the park.]

[SEC. 7. Provides for payment of salary of \$1,000 per annum and fees to the commissioner and of fees to the United States attorney, marshal, and their assistants.]

[SEC. 8. Provides that costs and expenses of cases under this act shall be certified, approved, and paid as in courts of the United States.]

[SEC. 9. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to erect a suitable building in the park at a cost not exceeding \$5,000, for jail, and also for office of the commissioner.]

SEC. 10. That this Act shall not be construed to repeal existing laws conferring upon the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of War certain powers with reference to the protection, improvement, and control of the said Yellowstone National Park.

Approved May 7, 1894.

FOREST RESERVES.

30 Statutes at Large, p. 35.

CHAP. 2. An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That

* * * * *

The Secretary of the Interior shall make provisions for the protection against destruction by fire and depredations upon the public forests and forest reservations which may have been set aside or which may be hereafter set aside under the said Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and which may be continued; and he may make such rules and regulations and establish such service as will insure the objects of such reservations, namely, to regulate their occupancy and use and to preserve the forests thereon from destruction; and any violation of the provisions of this Act or such rules and regulations shall be punished as is provided for in the Act of June fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, amending section fifty-three hundred and eighty-eight of the Revised Statutes of the United States. [Penalty for unlawful cutting or destroying of timber, a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment more than 12 months, or both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.]

Approved June 4, 1897.

GOVERNMENT RESERVATIONS NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR.

30 Statutes at Large, p. 717.

CHAP. 576. An Act To protect the harbor defenses and fortifications constructed or used by the United States from malicious injury, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

* * * * *

SEC. 2. That when any offense is committed in any place, jurisdiction over which has been retained by the United States or ceded to it by a State, or which has been purchased with the consent of a State for the erection of a fort, magazine, arsenal, dockyard, or other needful building or structure, the punishment for which offense is not provided for by any law of the United States, the person committing such offense shall, upon conviction in a circuit or district court of the United States for the district in which the offense was committed, be liable to and receive the same punishment as the laws of the State in which such place is situated now provide for the like offense when committed within the jurisdiction of such State, and the said courts are hereby vested with jurisdiction for such purpose; and no subsequent repeal of any such State law shall affect any such prosecution.

Approved July 7, 1898.

STATE LAWS.

The following digest of the laws of the various States relates chiefly to the transportation and sale of game. Sections which contain prohibitions against transportation and sale *merely during close seasons* are omitted, since they are so common that their repetition seems unnecessary. Hence no extracts will be found from the laws of Kentucky, or Louisiana, and the only section quoted from the laws of Mississippi is one defining game. Definitions of game are quoted also from the statutes of other States which contain such definitions, and a few other sections have been inserted when necessary for the sake of clearness; but as far as possible the extracts have been restricted to those treating of the trade in game. As a rule the statutes are quoted verbatim, but in some cases abstracts only are given, which are placed in brackets.

ALABAMA.

General Laws of 1899, pp. 77-83.

Sale: SEC. 5. * * * It shall be unlawful at any period or season of the year to kill, entrap, or pursue with intent to kill or entrap any deer, fawn, wild turkey, pheasant, grouse, quail, partridge, woodcock or squirrel, in any part of this State, for the purpose of selling the same. It shall be unlawful for the proprietor, manager, clerk or agent of any market, or other person, firm or corporation, to purchase, sell or expose for sale, any deer, fawn, wild turkey, pheasant, grouse, quail, partridge, woodcock or squirrel, killed or entrapped within this State. That it shall be unlawful for the proprietor, manager, clerk or agent of any market, or other person, firm or corporation, to purchase for the purpose of again selling the same, any deer, fawn, wild turkey, pheasant, grouse, quail, partridge or woodcock killed or entrapped within this State. Whosoever shall offend against any of the provisions of this section, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars for every deer, fawn, so taken, purchased or sold, and twenty-five dollars for every wild turkey, pheasant, grouse, quail, partridge or woodcock so taken, purchased or sold, or by sentence to imprisonment in the county jail for a period of one day for each dollar of penalty imposed.

Shipment: SEC. 6. * * * That no person or persons, company or corporation, or the agent or employee thereof, shall at any time, catch, take or kill, or have in his, her or its possession or under his, her or its control, any of the birds or game mammals of this State, the killing of which at any or all times is prohibited by the laws of this State, with intent to ship or remove the same beyond the limits of this State, or with intent to aid in the shipment or removal thereof out of this State; and it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, railroad company, express company, stage driver, or any company or corporation, or person or persons, acting in the capacity of a common carrier, their officers or employees, to knowingly receive for transportation or transport or remove beyond the limits of the State, any of the game birds or game mammals mentioned in this act. [Penalty, \$50-\$100 for each offense.]

Counties excepted: SEC. 14. * * * Provided, the provisions of this act shall not apply to the counties of Hale, Tuscaloosa, Marengo, Wilcox, Marion, Greene, Pickens, Coosa, Clay, Choctaw, Calhoun, Limestone, Clarke, Washington, Chambers, Lawrence, Coffee, Autauga, St. Clair, Franklin, Geneva, Walker, Randolph, Lowndes, Pike, Lauderdale, Butler, Bullock, Dale, Henry, Russell, Cleburne, Lee, Winston, Hale, Blount, Baldwin, Dallas, Chilton, Talladega, Escambia, Elmore, Lamar, Sumter, Fayette, De Kalb, Mobile, Bibb, Cherokee, Etowah, Marshall, Barbour, Jefferson, Tallapoosa, Shelby, Crenshaw, Colbert, Conecuh and Jackson, and it shall not apply to Montgomery County except in so far as game birds and mammals are concerned.

Approved February 8, 1899

ALASKA.

[No general provisions concerning transportation or sale. For prohibition against shipment of eggs of certain game birds see pp. 75-76.]

ARIZONA.

Acts of 1901, No. 57.

Propagation: SEC. 2. Every person who, in the Territory of Arizona, between the 1st day of March and the 15th day of October in each year, shall hunt, pursue, take, kill or destroy, or have in his possession, dead or alive, except for purposes of propagation, any quail, bob-white, partridge, grouse, pheasant or any kind of wild duck, goose, brant, snipe or rail, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Shipment: SEC. 15. Any officer, agent, servant or employee of any railroad company, express company, or other common carrier, or private individual, who shall have or receive for transportation, or who shall transport, or assist in transporting, any of the game animals, or game birds,¹ or fish mentioned in this Act, at or during the time when the killing or taking of the same is prohibited, or for transportation or carriage outside the limits of this Territory at any time, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sale: SEC. 17. Every cold storage company, or person keeping a cold storage warehouse, or tavern or hotel keeper, restaurant or eating house keeper, market man, or any other person who shall at any time sell, or expose for sale in this Territory, any hide, head, horns, or meat of any male or female deer, antelope, elk, mountain sheep or mountain goat, or any carcass of any wild turkey, dove, quail, bob-white, partridge, pheasant or grouse, or of any wild duck, goose, brant, snipe or rail, or any brook, mountain or rainbow trout, or any black bass, strawberry bass or crappie, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Penalties: SEC. 18. Any person found guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of the various sections of this Act, shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$100 and costs, and in default of the payment of such fine and costs shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not to exceed one day for each dollar of such fine and costs unpaid. * * *

Eggs: Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit the U. S. Fish and Game Commissioner, or the Fish and Game Commissioners of the Territory of Arizona, from taking the eggs of any of the game birds mentioned in this Act at any time, for the purpose of artificial hatching or propagation, or for scientific purposes, and in such amounts as they deem proper.

Approved, —, 1901.

¹Deer, elk, mountain sheep, mountain goat, quail, bob-white, partridge, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, snipe, rail, wild duck, goose, brant. The sale of doves is prohibited (by sec. 17), but killing and shipment are not.

ARKANSAS.

Sandels and Hill's Digest of the Statutes, 1897, Chap. LXIX, pp. 844-848.

Export: SEC. 3414. * * * It shall be lawful to export from any part of this State, beavers, opossums, hares or rabbits, ground hogs or woodchucks, raccoons, squirrels, snipes or plovers, ducks and geese, when shipped openly.

SEC. 3416. It shall be unlawful for any railroad company, steamboat, express company, or any other common carrier, to take for carriage any fish or game consigned to points beyond the limits of this State.

Examining packages: SEC. 3417. All such common carriers may refuse to receive any package which they may suppose contains fish or game designed for export, and may cause said package to be opened, or may satisfy themselves in any other way that said package does not contain game or fish.

Penalties: SEC. 3418. Any common carrier violating the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than \$50, nor more than \$200.

Shipment: SEC. 3435. It shall be unlawful for any railroad company, express company, steamboat company, or other company, or corporation, or private person, to have in possession or receive for transportation or carriage, or for any other purpose whatsoever, any of the game or birds mentioned in section 3431 [deer, quail or Virginia partridge, pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, wild turkey], during the season when the killing, catching or injuring the same is prohibited. (See p. 21.)

Penalties: SEC. 3436. [Violation of any of the provisions of this act a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine \$3-\$10 for each bird or nest of eggs, and \$10-\$20 for each deer, together with costs of prosecution.]

Acts of 1901, No. CLXXIV, p. 328.

Quail—White County: SEC. 1. * * * It shall also be unlawful to catch or kill for sale shipping or barter or giving away of any quail in White County, and Barren and Glaze Townships, Jackson County, *Providing* nothing in this bill shall prevent any person or persons to catch or kill such quail for their individual or home consumption.

Penalty: SEC. 2. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.

Approved, May 23, 1901.

CALIFORNIA.

Penal Code, 1872, as amended by Statutes of 1901, Chap. CCLXXIV, pp. 819-823.

Hides: [SEC.] 626h. Every person who buys, sells, offers or exposes for sale, transports or carries, or has in his possession, the skin, pelt, or hide of any female deer, or spotted fawn, or any deer hide, or pelt from which the evidence of sex has been removed, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sale: [SEC.] 626k. Every person who buys, sells, offers or exposes for sale, barter, or trade, any quail, partridge, pheasant, grouse, sage hen, ibis, or plover, or any deer meat, whether taken or killed in the State of California or shipped into the State from any other State, Territory, or foreign country, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Propagation: [SEC.] 626l. Nothing in this Act shall be held to prohibit the possession for scientific purposes, or the taking alive for the purpose of propagation, any of the animals or birds mentioned in this section; *provided*, permission to take and possess said birds or animals for said purposes shall have been first obtained in writ-

ing from the Game Commissioner¹ or the State Board of Fish Commissioners, and said permission shall accompany the shipment of said birds or animals, and shall exempt them from seizure while passing through any part of the State.

Export: [SEC.] 627a. Every railroad company, express company, transportation company, or other common carrier, its officers, agents, and servants, and every other person who transports, carries, or takes out of this State, or who receives for the purpose of transporting from the State, any deer, deerskin, buck, doe or fawn, or any quail, partridge, pheasant, grouse, prairie chicken, dove, wild pigeon, or any wild duck, rail, snipe, ibis, curlew, or plover, except for the purposes of propagation, or who transports, carries or takes from the State, or receives for the purpose of transportation from the State, any such animal or bird, or any part of the carcass thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor. The right to transport for the purposes of propagation, or for scientific purposes, must first be obtained by permit in writing² from the Game Commissioner,¹ or the State Board of Fish Commissioners.

Restrictions on shipping: [SEC.] 627b. Every railroad company, steamship company, express company, transportation company, transfer company, and every other person, who ships, or receives for shipment, or transportation, from any one person, during any one day, more than twenty-five quail, partridge, grouse, or sage hen, snipe, curlew, or ibis, or more than fifty doves, or more than twenty rail, or more than fifty wild ducks, or who transports any of said birds, or any deer, in any quantity, unless such birds or deer are at all times in open view, and labeled with the name and residence of the person by whom they are shipped, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Trapping for sale: [SEC.] 631. Every person who takes, kills, or destroys, by the use of any net, pound, cage, trap, set line or wire, any quail, partridge, grouse, wild duck, curlew, or ibis, or who transports, buys, sells, or gives away, offers or exposes for sale, or has in his possession, any of the said birds that have been taken, killed, or captured by the use of any net, pound, cage, trap, set line or wire, whether taken in the State of California, or shipped into the State from any other State, Territory, or foreign country, is guilty of a misdemeanor; *provided*, that the same may be taken for purposes of propagation, or for scientific purposes, written permission having first been obtained from the Game Commissioner,¹ or the State Board of Fish Commissioners.

Penalties: [SEC. 631a. Every person found guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of Sections 626*h*, 626*k*, 626*m*, Sections 627*a*, 627*b*, and Section 631 must be fined in a sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail of the county in which the conviction shall be had, not less than twenty-five days nor more than one hundred and fifty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.]

COLORADO.

Session Laws of 1899, chap. 98, pp. 188-217.

DIVISION A. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Regulations: SEC. 7. The commissioner shall have power to prescribe such rules, regulations and forms as may be required to carry out the true intent of this act, and not inconsistent herewith.

¹There is no Game Commissioner in the State.

²Sec. 435 of the Penal Code provides: "Every person who commences or carries on any business, profession, trade, or calling for the transaction or carrying on of which a *license is required* by any law of this State, without taking out or procuring the license prescribed by such law, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

Property of State: SEC. 16. All game and fish now or hereafter within this state not held by private ownership, legally acquired, and which for the purposes of this act shall include all the quadrupeds, birds and fish mentioned in this act, are hereby declared to be the property of the state, and no right, title, interest or property therein can be acquired or transferred, or possession thereof had or maintained except as herein expressly provided.

DIVISION B. GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Sale: SEC. 1. No person shall at any time of the year, or in any manner, pursue, take, wound or kill any bison, buffalo, elk, deer, antelope, mountain sheep or beaver, or any of the following wild birds, viz: Turkey, prairie chicken, sage chicken, grouse, quail, pheasant, partridge, ptarmigan, duck, goose, brant, swan, crane, water fowl, pigeon, dove, snipe or curlew, * * * or sell, offer or expose for sale or have the same in possession, except as permitted by this act. * * *

Big game—Sex: SEC. 3. No person shall have in possession or transport the carcass of any game quadruped or any considerable portion of such carcass unless the same has thereon the natural evidence of its sex sufficient to enable such sex to be readily determined by ordinary inspection.

Sale prohibited: SEC. 7. (9) [No person shall dispose of to another, except by actual donation, any edible part of game or fish taken or killed under the provisions of this section (which provides open seasons, manner and purpose of capture, and limits the number of each kind of game which may be taken in the State)].

DIVISION C. PARKS.

Invoice, game from parks: SEC. 16. When the proprietor of any licensed park or lake of class A [in whole or part on land held by private ownership or acquired for irrigation purposes] shall sell or dispose of any game or fish as herein provided, he shall at the same time deliver to the purchaser or donee or attach thereto an invoice signed by such proprietor or his agent, stating the number of the license and name of such park, or lake, the date of disposition, the kind, and as near as practicable the number and weight of such game or fish, the name and address of the purchaser, consignee or donee. Such invoice shall authorize transportation within this state, possession and use for thirty days after this date * * *

SEC. 17. Such proprietor or his agent shall at the same time mail, postpaid, a duplicate of such invoice to the commissioner at Denver * * *

Shipping game from parks: SEC. 18. When any such game or fish, for which an invoice is required, is to be shipped by rail, express, or other carrier, public or private, the invoice shall be securely attached thereto or to the package containing the same, in plain sight, and the same may then be lawfully carried and delivered within this state to the consignee named in such invoice.

Sale of game from parks: SEC. 19. If such game or fish is held, exposed or offered for sale or sold by the consignee or kept in any storage, hotel, restaurant, cafe or boarding house, such invoice shall be kept attached thereto as aforesaid until the same shall have been prepared for consumption.

SEC. 20. In case of a sale or disposition of a part of such game or fish the vendor shall at the same time make a copy of such invoice and indorse thereon the date of sale, the number and kind of game or fish so disposed of and the name of the purchaser, and sign and deliver the same to the purchaser or donee, who shall keep it attached as aforesaid until the game or fish is prepared for consumption, and the same shall have the same force and effect as the original invoice.

Misstatements: SEC. 21. Any wilful misstatement in or of any omission of a substantial requirement from any invoice or copy thereof, shall render the same

void and be deemed a violation of this act, and the possession of such game or fish shall be unlawful, and the possession of any game or fish without such invoice or a copy thereof attached thereto when so as above required shall be unlawful.

DIVISION D. TRANSPORTATION.

Importation: SECTION 1. No game or fish shall be brought into this state from any other state or territory except as provided in this division.

Importation for propagation: SEC. 2. Game and fish intended to be used for propagation in or stocking parks or waters within this state may be brought into this state from any other state or territory, and the commissioner shall issue certificates therefor without charge.

Lawful importation: SEC. 3. Game or fish intended for any purpose other than those mentioned in the last preceding section may be brought into this state only from those states and territories the laws of which at the time of such importation do not prohibit the importation and sale therein of game and fish from this state, and game and fish so imported into this state may be held and disposed of only as provided in this division.

Imported game, Sale: SEC. 4. No person shall sell, offer, expose or keep for sale any game or fish brought into this state from any other state or territory, except in the original package, condition, number and quantity in which the same were brought into this state, until he shall have procured from the commissioner a certificate dated and signed by him stating the kind, and, as near as practicable, the number of game or fish referred to therein, which certificate shall be kept constantly and publicly exposed with such game or fish so long as they are kept for sale. No such certificate shall be granted or valid for more than thirty days after its date. * * *

Imported game, Storage permit: SEC. 5. If any person in the lawful possession of game or fish so imported shall desire to retain the same beyond the thirty days as provided in the importation certificate, he shall apply to the commissioner and procure from him an importation storage permit for a period not exceeding thirty days after the expiration of the importation certificate. Such permit shall authorize the possession, transportation within this state, storage and sale of the same during the period therein named * * *

Imported game, Invoice: SEC. 6. If the importer shall sell or dispose of the same, he shall make out and give to the purchaser or donee an invoice signed by him or his authorized agent, and containing the name and address of the purchaser or donee, the kind and number of game or fish and the number and date of the commissioner's importation certificate or storage permit under which the same was sold. * * *

SEC. 7. Such invoice shall entitle the person therein named to transport within this state, store, hold, use or sell the same at any time of year for a period not exceeding thirty days after the date of the certificate or permit under which it is issued.

SEC. 8. In case the purchaser or donee shall desire to redispense of the same he shall endorse on such invoice the name of the subsequent purchaser or donee and his own name, and deliver the same to the purchaser or donee. In case he shall desire to dispose of a portion only he shall make a true copy of such invoice and endorse the same as aforesaid and deliver it to the subsequent purchaser or donee. Such original or copy so endorsed shall have the same force and effect as the original.

Shipping permits: SEC. 11. When any person lawfully in possession of game or fish shall desire to transport the same within this state, the transportation of which is not herein otherwise provided for, or out of this state, the commissioner may, upon being satisfied that the possession and transportation is not in violation of the spirit of this act, grant a permit therefor, and thereafter during the period of ten days after its date, such transportation shall be lawful between the points therein named. * * *

Shipment: SEC. 12. No railroad company, express company, stage company or other public carrier, messenger, baggage man, or person in charge of any public conveyance, nor any agent thereof, shall receive or store for transportation, or transport into, or within, this State, any game or fish except as follows, namely:

(1) When there is attached thereto a proper and valid certificate or permit signed by the commissioner, or having a facsimile of his signature thereon and on its face authorizing transportation of the article named therein, and during the period therein stated.

(2) At any time of year when the same is shipped from a private park or lake and has attached thereto a proper and valid invoice as required in Division C of this act.

(3) At any time of year when the same is in charge of the commissioner, or some person acting for him and under his written authority, or an officer having seized the same under the provisions of this act, or a game or fish commissioner or warden of the United States or some other State, Territory or foreign country.

(4) At any time of year when the same has been seized and sold by an officer and has attached thereto an invoice as provided in this division, and for thirty days after the date of such invoice.

(5) When there is attached thereto a proper and valid importer's invoice, authorizing transportation of the article therein named and during the period therein stated.

(6) At any time of the year when the same are small fry or fish eggs for stocking purposes.

(7) At any time of the year when the same is being transported from some other State or Territory into this State in conformity with section 2 or 3 of this division.

(8) During the open season therefor and for five days thereafter when presented for shipment in lawful number or quantity. [See pp. 22, 45.]

Export: SEC. 13. Game or fish may be transported out of this State only when accompanied by a permit from the commissioner authorizing the same, as provided in section 11 of this division, or when being transported from some other State or Territory where taken or killed, through this State to some other State or Territory.

Marking packages: SEC. 14. Whenever any game or fish is presented for transportation or transported in a box, barrel, package, or other covering, so the game or fish is not plainly visible, the consignor shall put on the outside of such covering a plain mark or label indicating the true contents, and the proper invoice, certificate, or permit, when one is required, shall be attached [attached] to the outside of the covering.

SEC. 15. Nothing herein shall make such carrier liable for transportation of game or fish when the same is transported without charge or waybill and in the possession of a passenger; but such fact shall not exempt the same from seizure, if unlawfully taken, killed, held in possession, or transported.

DIVISION G. PENALTIES.

Attempt at violation: SEC. 1. Every attempt to violate any provision of this act shall be punishable to the same extent as an actual violation thereof, and any such attempt or violation by an agent, clerk, officer, or employe, while acting for a corporation, shall render such corporation liable also, and an accessory may in all cases be prosecuted and punished as a principal.

Penalties: SEC. 4. Every person or officer violating any of the provisions of this act, * * * shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved, April 27, 1899.

Regulations Prescribed by the State Game Commissioner, May 1, 1899.

In pursuance of authority conferred by law on the commissioner [see Div. A, sec. 7], the following additional regulations, forms and instructions are prescribed:

Domestic game, Sale prohibited: SEC. 12. Domestic game and fish taken as above cannot lawfully be disposed of to another except by actual bona fide donation. When disposed of in any other way they are not lawfully in possession and are subject to seizure.

SEC. 13. When such game or fish have been donated to another the maker of the certificate should endorse the fact on the certificate and sign the same.

SEC. 14. Such certificate when correctly filled in, dated and signed by the person originally taking the game or fish therein described (and indorsed as above when donated to another) will be deemed *prima facie* evidence of lawful possession, and authority to transport and store the same within the state during the open season and for five days thereafter.

Imported game: SEC. 19. Game and fish for general use may be imported from states and territories which do not prohibit the sale therein of game and fish from this state. As at present advised, none of the western states or territories have laws of that character, and therefore until further notice, importations may be made from any state or territory.

SEC. 21. Before breaking bulk and exposing or offering imported game or fish for sale (or before using, if intended for use by the person importing the same), the above [an] invoice must be presented to the commissioner and an importation certificate procured as provided in the law, authorizing sale and use within the state.

SEC. 22. An importation certificate is not a license to sell generally, but applies only to the shipment for which obtained. A certificate must be obtained for each shipment. For game or fish of kinds not protected by the law, no certificate is required.

CONNECTICUT.**Public Acts of 1901, chap. 140, pp. 1276-1278.****ARTICLE II.**

Shipment: SEC. 16. Quail, woodcock, and partridge or ruffed grouse, shall not be transported in this state except when accompanied by the actual owner, and no person shall transport or accompany, within the limits of this state, more than thirty-six partridges or ruffed grouse in any calendar year. No person shall at any time kill any quail, woodcock, partridge, or ruffed grouse, for the purpose of transporting the same beyond the limits of this state or transport any such birds in any package, unless the kind and number of such birds shall be plainly marked on the outside of said package; or shall transport or have in his possession, with intent to procure the transportation beyond said limits, any of such birds killed within this state. The reception, by any person or common carrier within this state, of any such bird or birds for shipment in an unmarked package or addressed to a point without the state shall be *prima facie* evidence that said bird or birds were killed within the state for the purpose of carrying the same beyond its limits.

Game birds defined: SEC. 19. * * * For the purposes of this act the following only shall be considered game birds: The Anatidæ, commonly known as swans, geese, brant, and river and sea ducks; the Rallidæ, commonly known as rails, coots, mud-hens, and gallinules; the Limicolæ, commonly known as shore birds, plovers, surf birds, snipe, woodcock, sandpipers, tatlers, and curlews; the Gallinæ, commonly known as wild turkeys, grouse, prairie chickens, pheasants, partridges, and quails. * * *

Penalties: SEC. 25. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this article shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars and by an additional fine of ten dollars for each bird or part of bird taken or possessed in violation thereof.

Approved, June 14, 1901.

DELAWARE.

Laws of 1891, Vol. XIX, chap. 137, pp. 268-269.

Shipment: SEC. 1. (As amended by laws of 1893, chap. 654.) That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to ship, take, or carry away, or attempt to ship, take, or carry out of this State, any quail, partridge, robin, woodcock, or wild rabbit, dead or alive, for purposes of sale or otherwise. And it shall also be unlawful for any person who is a nonresident of this State to ship, take, or carry away, or attempt to ship, take, or carry away, any quail, partridge, robin, woodcock, Wilson or English snipe, or wild rabbit, dead or alive, from one county to another county in this State, for the purposes of sale or otherwise.

Penalties: If any person shall ship, take, or carry away, or attempt to ship, take, or carry away, any birds or animals named in this act out of this State, or from one county to another county in this State, contrary to the provisions of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a common nuisance, and upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace in this State shall be fined five dollars for each and every bird or animal so shipped or taken or carried away, or so attempted to be shipped, or taken or carried away contrary to the provisions of this act, and upon failure to pay said fine and the costs of prosecution he shall be committed to the jail of the county in which such offense occurred for the period of thirty days, unless said fine and costs be sooner paid; one half said fine shall be paid into the treasury of the county and the other half to the informer.

Passed, April 20, 1891.

Laws of 1893, Vol. XIX, chap. 655, p. 802.

Sale: SEC. 3. That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person or persons within this State at any time to buy, for purposes of profit or sale, any partridge, quail, or pheasant, and all acts or parts of acts authorizing the issuing of licenses to dealers in said birds be and the same are hereby repealed as far as they relate to the buying of said birds. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this section shall be fined as prescribed in section 5, chapter 507, vol. 17, Laws of Delaware.

Passed, May 4, 1893.

Laws of 1901, Vol. —, chap. —.

Game birds defined: SEC. 1. * * * For the purposes of this Act, the following only shall be considered game birds: The Anatidae, commonly known as swans, geese, brant and river and sea ducks: The Rallidae, commonly known as rails, coots, mud-hens and gallinules: The Limicolae, commonly known as shore birds, plovers, surf-birds, snipe, wood-cock, sandpipers, tattlers and curlews: The Gallinae, commonly known as wild turkeys, grouse, prairie chickens, pheasants, partridges and quails: also the reed-bird of the Icteridae.

Approved, March 9, 1901.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

[Prohibitions against sale refer only to close seasons. No prohibition against transportation. For full law see pp. 73-75.]

FLORIDA.

Laws of 1899, chap. 4784, p. 174.

Sale: SEC. 2. That no person or persons, firm or corporation shall sell, expose for sale or have in his, her, its or their possession for sale at any time any wild deer, venison or deer hide and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation to ship or transport any deer, venison or deer hide or hides in this State for sale at any time, and it shall be unlawful for any common carrier to transport any deer, venison or deer hide or hides in this State at any time to be sold. Any person or persons, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than two hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail at hard labor not more than three nor less than one month.

Shipment: SEC. 4. That any person or persons, firm or corporation who shall ship any deer hide or hides, venison, wild turkey, quail or partridge beyond the limits of the county in which the same was killed, shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished as prescribed in section one of this act [penalty, \$25 to \$100 or three to six months' hard labor]. And any common carrier, agent or employee of any such carrier, who shall receive for carriage or permit the carriage of any such deer, hide, venison, wild turkey, quail or partridge by said common carrier across any county line in this State shall, upon conviction, be punished as prescribed in Section one of this act; *Provided*, Hunting parties may take their own game home with them in this State, but not for sale.

Approved May 4, 1899.

Laws of 1901, chap. —.

Game birds defined: SEC. 1. * * * For the purposes of this Act the following only shall be considered game birds: The Anatidæ, commonly known as swans, geese, brant, and river and sea ducks; the Rallidæ, commonly known as rails, coots, mud-hens, and gallinules; the Limicolæ, commonly known as shore birds, plovers, surf birds, snipe, woodcock, sandpipers, tatlers, and curlews; the Gallinæ, commonly known as wild turkeys, grouse, prairie chickens, pheasants, partridges, and quails, also turtle doves, tame and wild pigeons and robins.

Approved May 29, 1901; in force July 28, 1901.

GEORGIA.

Acts of 1899, Part I, Title 8, No. 373, p. 96.

Trapping for sale: SEC. I. * * * That from and after the passage of this Act, it shall be unlawful for any person to trap, net, kill, or in any way take, for the purpose of selling the same, except upon his own land during the hunting season, wild turkeys, quail, doves or deer.

License: SEC. II. Be it further enacted, That any person desiring to kill, trap, net, or in any way take, for the purpose of selling the same, except upon his own land, any of the game mentioned in the foregoing section, shall before doing so, pay to the treasurer of the county in which he desires to kill, net, trap, or take such game, the sum of twenty-five dollars, and upon the exhibition of such receipt to the ordinary of such county, the ordinary shall issue to such person a license to kill, trap, net, or take such game in said county for the space of twelve months from the date of said license, and no longer; and such person at the time of procuring said license shall register his name as a licensed hunter in a book to be kept for that purpose by the ordinary. A license shall be procured and registration made in each county wherein said person proposes to carry on said business; *provided*, that the provisions

of this bill shall not be in effect until recommended by the grand jury of the county desiring it.

Penalty: SEC. III. Be it further enacted, That any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be punished as for a misdemeanor.

Approved December 20, 1899.

Acts of 1899, Part I, Title 8, No. 380, pp. 98-99.

Export: SEC. I. * * * That from and after the passage of this Act, it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation, to export or ship, send or carry beyond the limits of said State [Georgia], any partridge or quail at any season of the year.

Penalties: SEC. III. Be it further enacted, That any person violating the provisions of this Act, upon conviction shall be punished as prescribed in section 1039 of volume 3 of the Code of 1895. [Penalty for misdemeanor, fine not exceeding \$100, imprisonment not to exceed 6 months or hard labor not to exceed 12 months.]

Approved December 20, 1899.

IDAHO.

General Laws, 1899, pp. 429-431.

Hides: SEC. 11. It shall be unlawful for any person, or persons, or agents or employees of any association or corporation to buy or sell the hides of any of the animals mentioned in any of the preceding sections of this Act. [Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat. Penalty, \$50 to \$100 for each animal.]

Sale: SEC. 19. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, agent or employee of any association or corporation to buy or sell or to expose or offer for sale, any of the animals, birds, or fish, or any part or parts of any such animal, bird or fish protected by the provisions of this Act at any time of the year. [Animals and birds protected: Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat, quail, partridge, pheasant, Mongolian pheasant, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, duck, goose, swan.]

Specimens excepted: SEC. 20. If any person or persons, agent or employee of any association or corporation shall be found in possession of any of the animals, birds, or fish, or any part or parts of any of the animals, birds, or fish protected by this Act, between the dates within which the killing, taking, ensnaring, entrapping, or destroying of the same is declared to be unlawful, it shall be deemed prima facie evidence that such person or persons, agent or employee killed, ensnared, trapped, or destroyed the same in violation of this Act. *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to persons having in possession for preservation any stuffed birds or animals, or heads or horns of animals not taken or killed in violation of the provisions of this Act or other game laws of the State of Idaho.

Shipment: SEC. 21. It shall be unlawful for any railway, express company, stage line or other public carrier, or any of their agents or employees to receive or have in their possession for transportation any of the animals, birds, or fish, or any part or parts of any animals birds or fish protected by the provisions of this Act or other laws of this State, or to transport the same after the passage of this Act. Except, that nothing in this Act shall prevent shipping or transporting in any manner, mounted heads, or stuffed birds or animals to any point within the State; *Provided*, That such birds or animals were not killed in violation of this Act or other laws of the State, or that such heads or horns were not taken from animals taken or killed in violation of this Act or other laws of this State.

Penalties: SEC. 26. Any person or persons, agent or employee of any association or corporation violating any of the provisions of section 19 and 21 of this Act, shall upon conviction thereof be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five nor more than seventy-five dollars, together with costs of suit.

Approved, March 13, 1899.

ILLINOIS.

Laws of 1899, pp. 224-227.

Sale, Shipment: SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to buy, sell or have in possession any of the animals, wild fowl or birds mentioned in section 1 of this act [deer, wild turkey, pinnated grouse, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant or partridge, quail, woodcock, dove, squirrel, snipe, plover, wild goose, duck, brant, or other waterfowl], at any time when the killing, trapping, netting and ensnaring of such animals, wild fowl or birds shall be unlawful which shall have been killed, entrapped, netted or ensnared contrary to the provisions of this act. And it shall further be unlawful for any person or persons at any time to sell or expose for sale, or to have in his or their possession for the purpose of selling, any quail, pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, ruffed grouse or pheasant, grey, red, fox or black squirrel or wild turkey that shall have been caught, ensnared, trapped or killed within the limits of this State. And it shall further be unlawful for any person, corporation or carrier to receive for transportation, to transport, carry or convey any of the aforesaid quail, pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, ruffed grouse or pheasant, squirrel, or wild turkey that shall have been caught, ensnared, trapped or killed within the limits of this State, knowing the same to have been sold, or to transport, carry or convey the same to any place where it is to be sold or offered for sale, or to any place outside of this State for any purpose, except such person have a license from this State so to do. And any person guilty of violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense, and shall stand committed to the county jail not exceeding ten days until such fines and costs are paid: *Provided*, that the selling, exposing for sale, having in possession for sale, transporting or carrying and conveying, contrary to the provisions of this section, of each and every animal or bird forbidden herein, shall be deemed a separate offense.

Game birds defined: SEC. 3. * * * For the purposes of this act the following only shall be considered game birds: The An[a]tidæ, commonly known as swans, geese, brant and river and sea ducks; the Rallidæ, commonly known as rails, coots, mud-hens and gallinules; the Linicolæ [Limicolæ], commonly known as shore birds, plover, surf birds, snipe, wood-cock, sand-pipers, tatlens and curlews; the Gallinæ, commonly known as wild turkeys, grouse, prairie chickens, pheasants, partridges, quails, and mourning doves.¹

Sale seasons: SEC. 6. No person or persons shall sell, or expose for sale, or have in his or their possession for the purpose of selling or exposing for sale, any of the animals, wild fowls or birds mentioned in section one (1) of this act after the expiration of five (5) days next succeeding the first day of the period in which it shall be unlawful to kill, entrap or ensnare such animals, wild fowls or birds; nor shall any of such animals, wild fowls or birds be sold or offered for sale during the first two days of the open season. Any person so offending shall, on conviction, be fined and dealt with as specified in section one (1) of this act [penalty, a fine of \$15 to \$50 and costs of suit, or imprisonment not exceeding 10 days, for each offense; but the kill-

¹ Mourning doves properly belong to the Columbæ, not to the Gallinæ.

ing of each bird or animal shall be deemed a separate offense], and selling or exposing for sale, or having the same in possession for the purpose of selling or exposing for sale, any of the animals or birds mentioned in this section, after the expiration of the time mentioned in this section, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the violation of this act: *Provided*, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to the killing of birds by or for the use of taxidermists for preservation either in public or private collection, if so preserved: *Provided further*, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed as modifying or being in conflict with section two (2) of this act, or authorizing or legalizing the sale or exposing for sale, transportation or receiving for transportation, any of the animals, birds or game as therein prohibited: *And provided, also*, that inhabitants of villages and cities may receive game from other States, and expose and sell the same on the market in said villages and cities between the first day of October and the first day of February of the following year.

Game in transit: SEC. 7. The provisions of this act shall not be construed as applicable to any express company or common carrier, into whose possession any of the animals, wild fowl or birds herein mentioned shall come in the regular course of their business for transportation whilst they are in transit through this State from any place without this State where the killing and transportation of said animals, wild fowl or birds shall be lawful. But notwithstanding this provision, the having or being in possession of any such animals, wild fowl or birds as are mentioned in section one (1) upon any of the days upon which the killing, entrapping, ensnaring, netting, buying, selling, or having in possession any such animals, wild fowls or birds, shall be unlawful by the provisions of this act, shall be deemed and taken as *prima facie* evidence that the same was ensnared, trapped, netted or killed in violation of this act.

Property of State: SEC. 11. The ownership of and title to all wild game and birds in the State of Illinois is hereby declared to be in the State, and no wild game or birds shall be taken or killed in any manner at any time, except the person so taking or killing shall consent that the title to said game shall be and remain in the State of Illinois for the purpose of regulating the use and disposition of the game after such taking or killing. The taking or killing of wild game or birds at any time or in any manner or by any person shall be deemed a consent of said person that the title to such game or birds shall be and remain in the State for said purpose of regulating the use and disposition of the same.

Approved April 24, 1899.

INDIANA.

Thornton's Revised Statutes, 1897, p. 361.

Game birds defined: SEC. 2244. For the purpose of this Act the following only shall be considered game birds: The Anatidae, commonly called swans, geese, brant, and river and sea ducks; the Rallidae, commonly known as rails, coots, mud-hens, and gallinules; the Limicole, commonly known as shore birds, plovers, surf birds, snipe, woodcock, and sandpipers, tattlers, and curlews; the Gallinae, commonly known as wild turkeys, grouse, prairie chickens, quail, and pheasants, * * *

Session Laws of 1901, Chap. CCI, pp. 442-445.

Sale: SEC. 2. Whoever sells, or offers for sale, directly or indirectly, at any time, any quail, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined ten (10) dollars for each quail sold or offered for sale, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed ten days.

Export: SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any railroad company, express company, or other common carrier, or other person or persons to transport, take or carry, or

receive for the purpose of transporting, taking or carrying beyond the limits of this State, any wild deer, buck, doe or fawn, any quail (except as provided in Section 13 of this act), ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, woodcock, wild turkey, any ringneck pheasant, any English pheasant, Mongolian pheasant, green Japanese pheasant, copper pheasant, silver pheasant, golden pheasant, or pheasant of any kind or species. Any railroad company, express company or other common carrier, or other person or persons violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be fined one hundred dollars for each such wild deer, buck, doe or fawn transported, taken or carried or received for the purpose of transportation, taking or carrying beyond the limits of this State; fifty (50) dollars for each ringneck pheasant, English pheasant, Mongolian pheasant, green Japanese pheasant, copper pheasant, silver pheasant, golden pheasant, or pheasant of any species or kind, or wild turkey so transported, taken or carried beyond the limits of this State, and ten (10) dollars for each quail, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken or woodcock transported, taken or carried or received for the purpose of transporting, taking or carrying beyond the limits of this State.

Shipment under license: SEC. 13. It shall be unlawful for any person who is a nonresident of the State of Indiana to hunt, anywhere within the State of Indiana, any of the wild animals, fowls or birds that are protected during any part of the year without procuring a license to do so, and then only during the respective periods of the year when it shall be lawful to do so. * * * Any licensee under the provisions of this section is hereby authorized to take from the State of Indiana twenty-four birds of all kinds, killed by himself, which shall be carried openly for inspection together with his or her license. Any person found guilty of violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than twenty-five (25) dollars and not more than one hundred (100) dollars, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail for any period not to exceed thirty days.

Approved March 11, 1901.

INDIAN TERRITORY.¹

Laws of the Chickasaw Nation.² Act of September 23, 1896.

Sale, Export: SEC. 2. * * * That no person shall kill, ensnare, net or trap any quail, prairie chicken, wild turkey, or any deer, antelope, or fawn, or other game, or fish, within the limits of the Chickasaw Nation to sell, or export to any State or Territory; and any person who shall export or ship any game killed or taken in the Chickasaw Nation out of said Nation or Territory, shall be punished as hereinafter provided for in this act.

Trapping: SEC. 3. * * * That no person shall ensnare, net or trap any quail, prairie chicken, wild turkey, deer, antelope, fawn, fish or other game used for food within this nation, or have in possession any game named in the foregoing section for any purpose or any pretense whatever, except for food, and then when actually necessary for immediate use; and the reasonable necessities of the person killing the same. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished as hereinafter provided for in this act.

Penalties: SEC. 4. * * * That any person or persons found guilty of violating the provisions of this act, as specified in sections two and three, shall upon con-

¹ For Federal law covering the whole Territory see p. 76.

² While the act of June 28, 1898, commonly known as the Curtis Act, abolishes the tribal governments in the Indian Territory, an exception is made in Section 29 continuing those of the Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations in force until March 4, 1906. (30 Stat. L., 512.)

viction thereof by the District Court of the Chickasaw Nation, be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the National Jail not less than ten days nor more than one hundred days at the discretion of the Court trying the case for the first offense; and upon subsequent conviction for violating the provisions of this act, shall be both fined and imprisoned to the full extent provided for in this act.

Approved September 23, 1896

IOWA.

Annotated Code, 1897, Title XII, chap. 15, pp. 887-888.

Killing for traffic: SEC. 2552. No person shall at any time, or at any place within this State, trap, shoot or kill for traffic any pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, woodcock, quail, ruffed grouse or pheasant; nor shall any one person shoot or kill during any one day more than twenty-five of either kind of said named birds; nor shall any one person firm or corporation have more than twenty-five of either kind of said named birds in his or their possession at any one time, unless lawfully received for transportation; or catch or take or attempt to catch or take, with any trap, snare or net any of the birds or animals named in the preceding section; or in any manner wilfully destroy the eggs or nests of any of the birds named in this and the preceding section. [18 G. A., ch. 193, §2; 17 G. A., ch. 156, §3.]

Sale seasons: SEC. 2554. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation to buy or sell, or have in possession, any of the birds or animals named in this chapter, during the period when the killing of such birds or animals is prohibited, except during the first five days of such prohibited period; and the possession by any person company or corporation of any such birds or animals during such prohibited period, except during the first five days thereof, shall be presumptive evidence of a violation of the provisions of this chapter relating to game. [17 G. A., ch. 156, §5.]

Shipment: SEC. 2555. No person, company or corporation shall at any time ship, take or carry out of this State any of the birds or animals named in this chapter; but it shall be lawful for any person to ship to any person within this State any game birds named, not to exceed one dozen in any one day, during the period when the killing of such birds is not prohibited; but he shall first make an affidavit before some person authorized to administer oaths that said birds have not been unlawfully killed, bought, sold or had in possession, are not being shipped for sale or profit, giving the name and post-office address of the person to whom shipped, and the number of birds to be so shipped. * * * [17 G. A., ch. 156, §6.]

Penalties: SEC. 2556. If any person use any device, kill, trap, ensnare, buy, sell, ship, or have in his possession, or ship, take or carry out of the State, contrary to the provisions of this chapter, any of the birds or animals named or referred to herein, or shall wilfully destroy any eggs or nests of the birds named or referred to in the preceding sections, he shall be punished by a fine of ten dollars for each bird * * * so killed, trapped, ensnared, bought, sold, shipped, had in possession, destroyed, or shipped, taken or carried out of the State, and shall stand committed to the county jail for thirty days unless such fine and costs of prosecuting are sooner paid. [17 G. A., ch. 156, §7.]

Receiving for shipment: SEC. 2557. If any railway or express company or other common carrier, or any of their agents or servants, receive any of the fish, birds or animals mentioned or referred to in this chapter for transportation or other purpose, during the period hereinbefore limited and prohibited, or at any other time except in the manner provided in this chapter, he or it shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than three hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

KANSAS.

Session Laws of 1897, chap. 135, pp. 294-295.

Sale: SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, company or corporation, at any time, to buy, sell, barter, ship or offer for sale, barter or shipment, within the State of Kansas, any bird or birds named in section one of this Act. [Partridge, pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, grouse, quail, pheasant, oriole, meadow-lark, robin, thrush, redbird, mockingbird, blue jay, turtledove, yellowhammer, or bluebird.] The having in possession by any person, company or corporation of any bird or birds named in section one of this act, except by a person who has lawfully killed the same, shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of a violation of this act.

Shipment: SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any railroad, express or transportation company or corporation, or any agent, employee or manager of such company to accept, within the State of Kansas, for shipment or transfer, any of the birds mentioned in section one of this act. The having in possession of any of the birds mentioned in the first section of this act by any such railroad, express or transportation company or corporation, or agent or employee or manager thereof, shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of a violation of this act.

Penalties: SEC. 8. Any person, or the manager, agent or employee of any company or corporation found guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, before any court of competent jurisdiction shall be fined in a sum not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, for each and every offense, and costs, together with an attorney's fee of ten dollars, and shall be committed until such fine, costs and attorney's fee shall be paid.

Approved, March 13, 1897.

LOUISIANA.

[No general prohibitions against transportation or sale.]

MAINE.

Public Laws of 1899, chap. 42, pp. 35-44.

Introduction: SEC. 9. (as amended by Public Laws of 1901, chap. 222, p. 232)
* * * Whoever introduces wild birds or wild animals of any kind or species, into the state except upon written permission of the commissioners of inland fisheries and game, shall forfeit not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

Birds—Sale, Shipment: SEC. 11. (As amended by Public Laws of 1901, chap. 258, p. 281.) * * * Nor shall any person, at any time, kill or have in possession any ruffed grouse, commonly called partridge, or woodcock, except for his own consumption within this state, except as hereinafter provided, under a penalty of five dollars for each bird so unlawfully killed or had in possession; nor shall any person at any time sell, or offer for sale, any ruffed grouse, commonly called partridge, or woodcock, within this state, under the same penalty; nor shall any person or corporation carry or transport from place to place any of the birds mentioned in this section [wood duck, dusky or black duck, teal, gray duck, ruffed grouse or partridge, woodcock, quail, plover, snipe, and sandpipers, capercaillie or cock of the woods, black game and pheasant], in close season, nor in open season unless open to view, tagged, and plainly labeled with the owner's name and residence and accompanied by him, unless tagged in accordance with section twenty-six of this chapter under the same penalty [\$5 for each bird]. Any person, not the

actual owner of such bird or birds, who, to aid another in such transportation, falsely represents himself to be the owner thereof, shall be liable to the same penalty; nor shall any person or corporation carry or transport at any one time more than fifteen of any one variety of the birds above named as the property of one person under the same penalty. * * *

Game birds defined: SEC. 12. [as amended by Public Laws of 1901, chap. 142, p. 159] * * * For the purposes of this act, the following only shall be considered game birds: the anatidae, commonly known as swans, geese, brant, and river and sea ducks; the rallidae, commonly known as rails, coots, mud-hens and gallinules; the limicolæ, commonly known as shore birds, plovers, surf birds, snipe, woodcock, sandpipers, tattlers and curlews; the gallinæ, commonly known as wild turkeys, grouse, prairie chickens, pheasants, partridges and quails. - * * *

Shipment—Moose, deer: SEC. 23. No person or corporation shall carry or transport from place to place any moose or deer, or part thereof, in close time, nor in open time unless open to view, tagged and plainly labeled with the name and residence of the owner thereof, and accompanied by him, under a penalty of forty dollars and costs of prosecution for each moose or deer so transported or carried; and any person not the actual owner of such game or parts thereof, who, to aid another in such transportation, falsely represents himself to be the owner thereof, shall be liable to the penalties aforesaid; and it shall be prima facie evidence that said game, that is being transported or carried in violation of this section, was illegally killed; but nothing herein shall apply to the transportation of moose or deer by any person or corporation, when such game is lawfully tagged in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-six of this chapter. Whoever lawfully kills a bull moose shall, while the same or any part thereof, is being transported, preserve and transport it with the evidence on the moose of the sex of the same. Whoever fails to comply with the provisions of this section shall forfeit to the State the moose or part thereof being transported, and pay a fine of three hundred dollars and costs of prosecution.

Seizure, Return: SEC. 24. All birds, fish, and game hunted, caught, killed, destroyed, bought, carried, transported or found in possession of any person or corporation, in violation of the provisions of this chapter and amendments thereto, shall be liable to seizure; and in case of conviction for such violation, such game shall be forfeited to the State, to be sold for consumption in this State only. Any person whose game or fish has been seized for violation of any game or fish law, shall have it returned to him on giving to the officer a bond with sufficient sureties, residents of the State, in double the amount of the fine for such violation, on condition that, if convicted of such violation, he will, within thirty days thereafter, pay such fine and costs. If he neglects or refuses to give such bond and takes the game or fish so seized, he shall have no action against the officer for such seizure, or for the loss of the game or fish seized.

Export: SEC. 25. No resident of this State shall sell or give away any moose or deer or part thereof, or any game birds, to be transported or carried beyond the limits of this State, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each and every moose, deer or part thereof, and one dollar for every game bird so sold or given away; and any person who shall buy any of the above-named animals or birds or parts thereof, to so transport them, or who shall transport them after buying the same or receiving the same as a gift, shall be subject to the same penalty.

Tags: SEC. 26. Any person who has lawfully killed a moose or a deer, * * * or one pair of game birds, may send the same to his home or to any hospital in the State, without accompanying the same by purchasing of the duly constituted agent therefor a tag, paying for a moose five dollars, for a deer two dollars, * * * and fifty cents for a pair of game birds. The commissioners of inland fisheries and game may appoint agents in convenient localities who may sell these tags, under such rules and regulations as the commissioners may adopt. * * *

Deer, sale under license: SEC. 27. Any marketman or provision dealer, having an established place of business in this State, may purchase and have in his possession at his said place of business not more than three deer, lawfully killed or destroyed, or any part thereof, at one time, and may sell the same at retail to his local customers, provided, however, that said marketman or provision dealer, shall have procured a license of the commissioners of inland fisheries and game to carry on said business of buying and selling deer as aforesaid; and provided further, that said marketmen shall record in a book kept for that purpose, and open to the inspection of inland fish and game wardens and the commissioners of inland fisheries and game, the name and residence of each person of whom he purchases any inland fish or game and the date of such purchase; and if any marketman or provision dealer shall violate the provisions of this section, he shall be fined five hundred dollars for each offense and be prohibited for five years thereafter from the benefits of this section. All marketmen or provision dealers licensed as aforesaid shall pay to the commissioners, in cities and towns of over three thousand inhabitants, five dollars annually, and three dollars in all other places; or instead of this fee, the commissioners may, at their discretion, issue licenses authorizing the retailing of deer as above specified, on payment of fifty cents for each deer retailed; said marketmen and provision dealers holding these licenses shall annually, on December fifteenth, make, sign, and send to the commissioners, under oath, a statement setting forth in detail the number of deer by them bought, and of whom bought, and the date of each purchase, during the time covered by their licenses; and whoever fails to make the report required in this section shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars and costs.

Deer-skin license: SEC. 28. The commissioners may annually issue licenses to suitable persons to buy and sell, or tan, deer skins lawfully taken. Such persons shall keep a record of all deer skins purchased, of whom purchased, and the date of purchase, and shall report annually to the commissioners. The fee for such license shall be five dollars, to be paid to the commissioners and by them to the State treasurer; and whoever, licensed as aforesaid, unreasonably and willfully refuses to make such report, shall be punished by a fine of one hundred dollars and costs.

Game defined: SEC. 50. * * * The term 'game animals' shall be construed to mean moose, caribou and deer.

Approved, March 8, 1899.

MARYLAND.

The general State game law, Acts of 1898, chap. 206, only contains provisions against sale of game in close seasons. The following abstracts of local laws are taken from the compilation of the game and fish laws prepared by the Maryland Game and Fish Protective Association, and are arranged alphabetically by counties.

Anne Arundel. [Unlawful to sell any partridge, quail, woodcock or pheasant taken in Anne Arundel County, or to carry the same out of the county alive or dead. Penalty, \$5 for each bird, or 10 days; one-half of the fine to informer, one-half to county schools. Acts 1900, chap. 151.]

Caroline. [Unlawful to ship or attempt to ship out of this county at any season, any partridges, quail, woodcock, or rabbits shot or trapped in said county. Penalty, \$5 for each bird, etc., so shipped. Possession by any express or transportation company of any of said game is *prima facie* evidence of violation. Public Local Laws, 1888, Art. 6, Secs. 30, 31.]

Frederick. [Unlawful to sell, barter or trade, (or to attempt the same) any pheasant, partridge, squirrels or woodcock that have been trapped or shot in Frederick county. Penalty, \$10 for each bird, etc.; one-half to informer. Public Local Laws, 1888, Art. 11, Secs. 45, 48, 53.]

[Unlawful to ship or attempt to ship beyond the limits of Frederick county or to

sell for the purpose of shipping, or to send or carry beyond said limits for the purpose of sale, etc., any pheasants, partridges, squirrels or woodcock shot, snared, etc., in said county. Penalty, \$50 for each violation; one-half to informer. *Ibid.*, Secs. 47, 48, 53.

[Possession of any pheasant, partridge, squirrel or woodcock in Frederick county, *prima facie* evidence that the same was shot, trapped, etc., in said county. *Ibid.*, Sec. 49.

[Transportation or offer to transport any pheasants, partridges, squirrels or woodcock is *prima facie* evidence that the same were transported or shipped or offered for transportation or shipment for the purpose of sale. *Ibid.*, Sec. 50.

[Carrying of pheasants, partridges, squirrels, or woodcock from door to door is *prima facie* evidence that the same were offered for sale. *Ibid.*, Sec. 51.]

Kent. [Unlawful for any person or corporation in this county to ship or transport for sale beyond said county (or to attempt the same) any bird, rabbit, or squirrel killed or taken in said county without first obtaining a license. Penalty, \$30 for each offense; one-half to informer. Possession of any of said game by an express or transportation company at any time is *prima facie* evidence of violation. Acts 1894, chap. 501, Secs. 38, 39.]

Montgomery. [Unlawful to sell for the purpose of being carried out of the county, or to carry out of the same, for the purpose of sale, any partridge, pheasant, or wild turkey. Penalty, \$10 for each violation; one-half to informer. Public Local Laws, 1888, Art. 16, Secs. 56, 57.]

Queen Anne. [Unlawful to ship, or attempt to ship for sale, out of said county, at any season, any partridge, rabbit, or woodcock shot or trapped in this county, without obtaining license. Penalty, \$5 for each bird so shipped or sold, payable to school fund. Possession by any transportation company *prima facie* evidence of violation. Public Local Laws, 1888, Art. 18, Secs. 34, 36.]

Somerset. [Unlawful to send or take any of the following game out of the county: Rabbit, squirrel, muskrat, partridge, pheasant, dove, woodcock, wild duck, wild goose. Penalty, \$5 to \$25 for each and every bird or animal. Acts 1900, chap. 203.]

Washington. [Unlawful to sell, or attempt to sell, at any time, pheasants, partridges, wild turkeys, deer, squirrels, or rabbits killed or trapped in Washington County, or to ship said game elsewhere to sell the same. Penalty, \$10 to \$20; one-half to informer. Public Local Laws, 1888, Art. 22, Secs. 32, 33, 34.]

Wicomico and Worcester. [Unlawful for any person, corporation, or company at any time to kill or expose for sale, transport, or have in possession any partridge or quail, after the same has been killed, for any purpose except for consumption as food, within Wicomico or Worcester counties; nor kill, expose for sale, or have in possession any of the above-named game with the intention of sending or transporting or having the same sent or transported beyond the limits of said counties.

But this is not to prevent barter or sale of such game for home consumption only, by residents of said counties within the limits of said counties. Penalty, \$5 to \$25 for each offense, all of which is payable to informer. Public Local Laws, 1888, Art. 23, Secs. 7 and 8.]

MASSACHUSETTS.

Acts and Resolves of 1884, chap. 308.

Propagation: SEC. 2. Game artificially propagated and maintained upon lands, posted as above [with conspicuous notices that shooting or trapping is prohibited], shall be the exclusive property of the person propagating and maintaining the same, but such person shall not sell such game for food at seasons when its capture is prohibited by law.

Penalty: SEC. 3. Whoever offends against any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars.

Acts and Resolves of 1886, chap. 276.

Export: SEC. 10. Whoever takes, carries, sends, or transports any of the birds or animals protected herein, out of this Commonwealth, the said birds or animals having been illegally taken or killed within this State, shall be punished by fine of twenty dollars.

Approved, June 10, 1886.

Acts and Resolves of 1890, chap. 249, p. 156.

Export: SEC. 2. Whoever at any time takes or sends or causes to be taken or transported beyond the limits of the Commonwealth any woodcock, quail or ruffed grouse taken or killed within the Commonwealth, or has in possession any such bird or birds with intent to take or cause the same to be taken out of the Commonwealth, shall be punished by a fine of ten dollars for every bird so had in possession or taken or caused to be taken or sent beyond the limits of the Commonwealth as aforesaid.

Approved, April 30, 1890.

Acts and Resolves of 1900, chap. 379, pp. 320-321.

Sale: SEC. 2. For a period of three years after the passage of this act it shall also be unlawful to buy, sell, offer for sale, or have in possession for sale, any woodcock, or ruffed grouse, commonly called partridge, whenever or wherever the said birds may have been taken or killed.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful to take or kill or have in possession, or buy, sell or offer for sale, a quail, between the first day of December and the first day of October following, whenever or wherever such bird may have been taken or killed: *Provided, however,* that any person, firm or corporation dealing in game or engaged in the cold storage business may buy, sell or have in possession, and any person may buy from such person, firm or corporation, and have in possession if so bought, quail from the first day of December to the first day of May, if such quail were not taken or killed in this Commonwealth contrary to the provisions of this act; and any person, firm or corporation dealing in game or engaged in the cold storage business may have quail in possession on cold storage at any season, if such quail were not taken or killed in this Commonwealth contrary to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful to take or kill a pinnated grouse at any time, or a wood or summer duck, black duck or teal, between the first day of March and the first day of September, or any other of the so-called duck species, between the twentieth day of May and the first day of September, or to buy, sell or have in possession any of the birds named in this section during the time within which the taking or killing thereof is prohibited, whenever or wherever such birds may have been taken or killed: *Provided, however,* that any person, firm or corporation dealing in game or engaged in the cold storage business may buy, sell or have in possession, and any person may buy from such person, firm or corporation, and have in possession if so bought, pinnated grouse, wild pigeons and any of the so-called shore, marsh or beach birds, or any of the so-called duck species, at any season, if such birds were not taken or killed in this Commonwealth contrary to the provisions of this act.

Penalty: SEC. 5. Whoever takes or kills, or buys or sells or offers for sale, or has in possession, or has in possession for sale, any bird contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be punished by a fine of twenty dollars for every bird so taken or killed, or bought or sold or offered for sale, or had in possession, or had in possession for sale.

Approved, June 13, 1900.

Acts and Resolves of 1901, chap. 102.

Sale: Whoever kills a gray squirrel, hare or rabbit, between the first day of March and the first day of October, or within said time buys, sells or offers for sale any of said animals, shall be punished by a fine of ten dollars: *Provided, however,* that any person, firm or corporation, dealing in game or engaged in the cold storage business may buy, sell or have in possession, and any person may buy from such person, firm or corporation, and have in possession if so bought, Colorado jack rabbits, Nova Scotia white or eastern white rabbits at any season, if not taken or killed in this Commonwealth contrary to the provisions of this act.

MICHIGAN.

Public Acts of 1893, No. 196, pp. 312-314.

Property of State: SEC. 1. That no person shall at any time or in any manner acquire any property in, or subject to his dominion or control, any of the birds, game or fish, the killing, taking, or having in possession of which is at any time or at all times prohibited by any of the laws of this State, that they shall always and under all circumstances and conditions be and remain the sole property of the State. * * * When their killing is not prohibited by law, the same may be used at the time, in the manner, and for the purposes expressly authorized by law, but not otherwise.

Export: SEC. 2. No person, company or corporation shall at any time catch, take or kill, or have in possession of or under control, any of the birds, game or fish of this State, the killing of which is at any time or at all times prohibited by law, with intent to ship the game beyond the limits of this State, or with intent to allow or aid in their shipment out of this State, or shall ship or intentionally allow or aid in their shipment out of this State: * * *

Possession: SEC. 3. No person shall at any time have in possession or under control any bird, game or fish caught, taken or killed outside of this State, which was caught, taken or killed at any time, in a manner or for a purpose forbidden by the laws of the State, Territory or country where the same was caught, taken or killed, or which was shipped out of said State, Territory or country in violation of the laws thereof.

SEC. 4. The possession or having under control of any kind of bird, game or fish, the killing of which is at any time or at all times prohibited by the laws of this State, shall be *prima facie* evidence that it was killed in this State, to disprove which it shall be necessary to show by the testimony of the party who actually caught, took or killed the same that it was killed outside of this State. Whenever it shall appear that any bird, game or fish of a kind the killing of which is at any time or at all times prohibited by the laws of this State, was caught, taken or killed outside of this State, it shall be *prima facie* evidence that such bird, game or fish was caught, taken or killed at a time, in a manner and for a purpose prohibited by the laws of the State, Territory or country where it was caught, taken or killed, and was shipped out of said State, Territory or country in violation of the laws thereof. * * *

Propagation: SEC. 5. No person, company or corporation shall sell, or attempt to sell, or expose for sale, or have in possession or under control, for the purpose of selling or exposing for sale, any kind of bird, game or fish at any time when the taking, catching or killing of such kind of birds, game or fish is prohibited by the laws of this State: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this act shall prevent the taking or catching alive of birds, game or fish for domestication, propagation or breeding purposes.

Penalties: SEC. 6. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a

fine of not less than ten dollars and not more than fifty dollars, and the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment thereof shall be confined in the county jail until such fine and costs shall be paid; but such confinement shall not exceed thirty days.

Approved, June 1, 1893.

Public Acts of 1901, H. B. No. 104.

Sale: SEC. 4. No person shall by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, expose or keep for sale, or directly or indirectly, upon any pretense or any device, sell or barter, or in consideration of the purchase of any other property, give to any other person any of the protected animals or birds mentioned in this act within the State of Michigan. [These animals and birds are deer, elk, moose, caribou, squirrel—fox, black, or gray—mourning dove, Antwerp or homing pigeon, pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, Mongolian and English pheasants, wild turkey, wild pigeon, ruffed grouse (partridge), colin (quail), spruce hen, woodcock, wild duck, wild goose, brant, snipe, plover, any kind of wild water fowl.]

Game birds defined: SEC. 15. The term "game bird" used in this act shall be considered to mean all birds named or referred to [see list in sec. 4] except those referred to in section 14 [insectivorous species].

Possession: SEC. 17. It shall be lawful for any person to have at any time in possession the dead body or carcass, or skin, or any portion thereof, of any animal or bird mentioned or referred to in this act for scientific purposes, or as specimens, or for his own consumption: *Provided*, That any person engaged in rearing any of the animals mentioned in this act, within an enclosure, may kill for his own use and consumption at any time, any of said animals, and may sell and transport alive any of said animals when accompanied by a permit from the State Fish and Game Warden; and it shall be the duty of the said State Fish and Game Warden to issue such permits upon application, when satisfied that such animals were so reared within an enclosure.

Permits: SEC. 19. The State Game and Fish Warden is hereby given authority to issue permits for the transportation and sale of deer skins at any season of the year when satisfied such hides were killed at a lawful time and in a lawful manner; each hide so transported or sold shall have attached to it the original license tag while being so transported or sold. All game or game birds transported under cover, shall be plainly marked on the outside of package such game or game birds are shipped in, with the name of the consignor and the consignee, the initial point of billing and the destination, together with an itemized statement of the quantity of game or game birds contained therein.

Offense, Evidence: SEC. 20. The injuring, destruction or killing or capturing of each animal or bird injured, captured, killed or destroyed contrary to the provisions of this act shall be a separate offense, and the person so offending shall be liable to the penalties and punishments herein provided for each such offense. In all prosecutions for a violation of any of the provisions of this act, proof of the possession of the dead body or carcass, or skin, or any portion thereof of any animal or bird mentioned or referred to in this act, at a time when the killing thereof is unlawful, shall be prima facie evidence that such animal or bird was killed at a time when the killing thereof was prohibited by law. All person violating any of the provisions of this act, whether as principal, agent, servant or employe, shall be equally liable as principal, and any person or principal shall be liable for any violation of any of the provisions of this act, by his agent, servant or employe, done under his direction or knowledge.

Permits: SEC. 21. The State Game and Fish Warden is hereby given authority to issue permits to any person to take, capture or kill any animal or bird mentioned in this act, at any time when satisfied such person desires the same exclusively as

specimens or for scientific or propagating purposes. Such permit shall be in writing and shall state the kind and number to be taken and the manner of taking, the name of the person to whom issued, and shall be signed by him and have attached the seal of his department; such permits shall not be transferable, nor shall it be lawful to sell or barter any of the birds or animals taken under such permit, and the holder of such permit shall be liable to the penalties provided in this act if he violates any of its provisions.

SEC. 22. The State Game and Fish Warden may issue permits to the trustees or custodian of any public park to transport out of this State any bird or animal held in such park, when satisfied that such transfer is for the purpose of exchange with other public parks outside of this State for other specimens for free exhibition in this State; such permits shall not be transferable and shall be in writing and issued under the seal of his department, and shall state the name and location of the public park, to whom issued, the kind and number of birds or animals to be so transferred, the name and location of the public park to whom transferred, and the kind and number of birds or animals for which exchange is made.

Penalties: **SEC. 23.** Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, for the first offense, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars, together with costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court; and for the second, or any subsequent offense, shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars and not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and in all cases when a fine and costs is imposed the court shall sentence the offender to be confined in the county jail until such fine and costs are paid, for any period not exceeding the maximum jail penalty provided for such offense.

Approved —, 1901.

MINNESOTA.

General Laws of 1897, chap. 221, as amended by General Laws of 1901.

Property of State: **SEC. 9.** No person shall at any time or in any manner acquire any property in or subject to his dominion or control, any of the birds, animals or fish within this State of the kinds herein mentioned, but they shall always and under all circumstances be and remain the property of this State. By killing, catching or taking the same, however, in the manner and for the purposes herein authorized, and during the periods when their killing is not herein prohibited, the same may be used at the time, in the manner, and for the purposes herein expressly authorized, but not otherwise; and whenever any person kills, catches, takes, ships or has in his possession, or under control, any of the birds, animals or fish mentioned in this act at a time or in a manner prohibited by this act, such person shall thereby forfeit and lose all his right to the use and possession of such bird, animal or fish, and the State shall be entitled to the sole possession thereof.

Sale: **SEC. 10** [as amended by Laws of 1901, chap. 35]. * * * It shall be unlawful and is prohibited to catch, take, kill, or have in possession or ship any turtle dove, snipe, prairie chicken or pinnated grouse, white-breasted or sharp-tailed grouse, between the first day of November and the first day of September following; or any quail, partridge, ruffed grouse or pheasant between the first day of December and the first day of October following; or woodcock, upland plover, between the thirty-first (31st) day of October and the fourth day of July following; or any Mongolian, English or Chinese pheasant any time prior to the first day of Sep-

tember, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and four (1904); or any wild duck of any variety, or any variety of wild goose, brant, or any variety of aquatic fowl whatever, between the first day of January and the first day of September following.

The sale, exposing for sale, having in possession with intent to sell, or the shipment to any person, either within or without the State, by common or private carrier, of any quail, ruffed or sharp-tailed grouse, prairie chicken or ruffed grouse, sometimes known as partridge or pheasant, wild duck of any variety, or any variety of wild goose, brant, or any variety of aquatic fowl whatever, is hereby prohibited and made unlawful. Except that when the birds mentioned in this section have been lawfully caught, taken and killed within the time herein allowed, they may be had in possession for ten (10) days after the time hereinbefore limited for use as herein specified, and not otherwise. Whoever shall offend against any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten (\$10) dollars, nor more than twenty-five (\$25) dollars, and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten (10) days, nor more than thirty (30) days for each and every bird so caught, taken or killed, shipped or had in possession or under control.

Export: Sec. 13. No person shall at any time catch, take, kill, receive or have in possession or under control any of the birds in this act mentioned, caught, taken or killed in this State, with intent to ship the same beyond the limits of this State, or with intent to allow or aid in their shipment out of this State, or ship the same out of this State.

Whoever shall offend against the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten (10) dollars nor more than twenty-five (25) dollars and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten (10) days nor more than thirty (30) days for each and every bird so caught, taken, killed or had in possession or under control, or shipped or allowed or aided to be shipped.

Deer, Elk: Sec. 14 [as amended by Laws of 1901, chap. 229]. No person shall hunt, catch, take, kill, ship or have in possession, any elk, at any time, except that deer may be killed between November the 10th and November 30th of the same year, but no person shall kill more than three (3) deer in any one season; *provided*, that no buck, doe, deer or fawn shall be offered for sale or sold at any time.

And *provided further*, that when any deer has been lawfully killed, they may be had in possession for five (5) days after the time herein limited for killing the same, and be used in the manner herein allowed, but not otherwise. It shall be and is hereby made unlawful for any person to ship or cause to be conveyed by any public or private conveyance, at any time, any elk, moose, caribou or deer, or any part thereof, except the same is in the control of and accompanied by some person in charge thereof, other than an employe of a common carrier. *Provided, further*, that it shall be and it is hereby made unlawful for any person to ship or cause to be conveyed in any manner aforesaid any of such animals in excess of three (3) in number, during any one (1) year, from and after November 10th, and whoever shall offend against any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished with a fine of not less than fifty (50) dollars, nor more than one hundred (\$100) dollars and cost of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than sixty (60) nor more than ninety (90) days for each and every deer, fawn or elk, or any part thereof, including the hide and horns, so caught, killed, taken, shipped or had in possession or under control. *Provided, further*, the shipment by express, by private or public carrier, to any person within the State, when the party accompanies the shipment on the same train or conveyance, shall not be deemed a violation of this section.

Moose, Caribou: Sec. 15. [as amended by Laws of 1901, chap. 229] No person shall hunt, catch, kill, ship or have in possession or under control at any time,

any moose or caribou, except that male moose and male caribou may be killed between the 15th day of November and the 20th day of November, in the same year, but no person shall kill more than one (1) moose and one (1) caribou in any one season. And *provided further*, that when any male moose or male caribou have been lawfully killed, they may be had in possession for five (5) days after the time herein limited for killing the same, and be used in the manner herein allowed, but not otherwise. Whoever shall offend against any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred (\$100) dollars nor more than three hundred (\$300) dollars and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ninety (90) nor more than two hundred (200) days for each and every moose or caribou, or any part thereof, including the hide and horns, caught, taken, killed, shipped or had in possession or under control.

Export of big game: SEC. 18. No person shall at any time catch, take, kill or have in possession or under control any elk, deer, moose or caribou, or any part thereof, caught, taken or killed in this State, with intent to ship the same beyond the limits of this State, or with intent to allow or aid in their shipment out of this State, or shall ship or allow or aid in their shipment out of this State.

Whoever shall offend against any of this [the] provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty (50) dollars nor more than one hundred (100) dollars and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than sixty (60) days nor more than ninety (90) days, for each and every deer, moose, caribou or any part of the same so caught, taken or killed, or had in possession or under control, or so shipped, or allowed to be shipped, or aided to be shipped.

Possession: SEC. 19. Any person who is legally in possession of any of the birds or animals herein mentioned which have been caught, taken and killed at a time and in a manner permitted by the provisions of this act, and who is desirous of retaining possession of the same for his own use after the time hereinafter limited when they may be had in possession, and who shall, before the expiration of the five days hereinbefore limited within which they may be had in possession, make application to the board of game and fish commissioners for leave to retain the same, which application shall be in writing and signed and sworn to by the applicant, and shall state:

First—The name and residence of the person in possession of such birds or animals.

Second—The number, kinds and location of said birds or animals, which unless [number] shall not exceed one hundred birds, three deer, one moose and one caribou for each applicant.

Third—That if permitted to retain the same by said board the applicant will keep in possession of said birds and animals for his own use, and will not ship, sell or dispose of the same.

If said board is satisfied that said application is made in good faith, and said applicant will keep said birds or animals for his own use and not for sale, the said board shall cause tags or seals which cannot be duplicated by others, and which cannot be removed without destroying the same to be attached to each bird or animal, not exceeding one hundred birds, three deer, one moose, one caribou for each applicant. The person making such application shall, before said tags or seals are attached, pay to said board the reasonable expense of making and attaching such tags or seals.

After such tags or seals have been so attached as aforesaid by said board, and the person who made such application keeps possession of such birds or animals for his own use and does not ship, sell or dispose of the same, and such tags or seals remain upon said birds or animals, he may retain possession of such birds or animals until consumed.

Any person who shall ship, sell or dispose of any birds or animals which have

been tagged or sealed as aforesaid shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five (25) dollars nor more than fifty (50) dollars and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty (30) days nor more than sixty days for each and every bird or animal so shipped or sold or disposed of.

Imported game: SEC. 32. No person shall at any time have in possession or under control in this State any bird, animal or fish caught, taken or killed outside of this State at a time when it is unlawful to have in possession or under control such birds, animals or fish when caught, taken or killed in this State.

Whoever shall offend against any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten (10) dollars nor more than fifty (50) dollars and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten (10) days nor more than sixty (60) days for each and every such bird, animal or fish had in possession or under control.

Evidence: SEC. 33. The possession or having under control any bird, animal or fish of any kind, the killing of which is at any or all times herein prohibited, shall be *prima facie* evidence that it was the property of this State at the time it was caught, taken or killed, and that it was caught, taken and killed in this State. * * * Whenever it shall appear that any bird, animal or fish of any of the kinds the killing of which is at any or all times herein prohibited was caught, taken or killed outside of this State, it shall be *prima facie* evidence that at the time it was caught, taken or killed it was the property of the State, Territory or country in which it was caught, taken or killed, and that such bird, animal or fish was caught, taken or killed at a time, in a manner or for a purpose prohibited by the laws of the State, Territory or country where it was caught, taken or killed, and that it was shipped out of said State, Territory or country in violation of the law thereof. * * *

Notification: SEC. 34. It shall be the duty of every common carrier, its agents and all other persons, whenever any bird, animal or fish of any of the kinds the killing of which is at any or all times herein prohibited, is, in violation of law, offered for transportation or had in possession for such purpose, or is shipped, to at once notify the board of game and fish commissioners of this State, or one of the game wardens appointed by them, of the name and residence of the party making such shipment, the place from whence shipped and the name and residence of the party to whom shipped, and the kinds of birds, animals or fish so shipped.

Whoever shall offend against any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty (50) dollars nor more than one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than sixty (60) days nor more than ninety (90) days.

Parts of game: SEC. 35. All sections of this act relating to the having in possession or under control of any bird, animal or fish, or to the shipment thereof out of or into this state, shall be construed to include any and all parts of the flesh or meat thereof.

Seizure: SEC. 36. Any bird, animal or fish mentioned in this act caught, killed, shipped or had in possession or under control contrary to any provision of this act is hereby declared to be and shall be contraband, and it shall be the duty of all members of the board of game and fish commissioners, all game wardens, sheriffs and their deputies, constables and police officers of this State, at any and all times, to seize and take possession of any and all birds, animals or fish which have been caught, taken or killed at a time, in a manner or for a purpose, or had in possession or under control, or have been shipped contrary to any provision of this act. * * *

Attempt to violate: SEC. 45. Any attempt to violate any of the provisions of any section of this act shall be deemed a violation of such provision and punishable in the same manner as a violation of such provision is punishable.

Domesticated game: SEC. 49. The provisions of this act shall not apply to domesticated birds or animals. * * *

Approved, April 23, 1897.

General Laws of 1899, chap. 161, pp. 167-168.

Breeding deer: SEC. 1. That all breeders or domesticators may after being and known to have been in the business of breeding and domesticating deer for a period of three (3) years have the right to sell, kill, dispose of and ship any deer, carcass, saddle or part of venison in the manner herein provided for; provided, that none but male deer shall be killed and sold as venison in all seasons of the year.

SEC. 2. That all breeders and domesticators shall be recorded by filing a sworn statement with the game and fish commissioner of this state, giving the place of residence, time of commencement of breeding and stating whether stock is domesticated or native.

SEC. 3. That all breeders or domesticators shall tag by number all deer, carcass, saddle or parts of venison before leaving the place of breeding; said tag shall be put on by seal; * * *

SEC. 4. That all breeders or domesticators shall make a report to the game and fish commissioner on the first day of January of each year, giving number of deer owned, sold or disposed of and the number of males and females on hand.

Approved April 11, 1899.

MISSISSIPPI.

Annotated Code 1892, chap. 54, p. 538.

Game defined: SEC. 2118. The term "game" includes all kinds of animals and birds found in the state of nature, and commonly so called. * * *

[No general prohibitions against transportation or sale.]

MISSOURI.

Laws of 1901, p. 131.

Sale: SEC. 2. * * * It is declared unlawful for any person to sell or offer to sell, buy or offer to buy any quail, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, wild deer or wild turkey in this state for a period of five years from the passage of this act: Provided, this section shall not apply to game shipped into this state from any other state or territory. Any person found guilty of a violation of the provisions of this section shall be fined in a sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

Shipment: SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or attempt to sell for the purpose of shipping outside of the counties where killed, or to carry, transport or ship, or attempt to carry, transport or ship, from the county where killed to any other county or city in this state, or any point outside of this state any quail, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, wild deer or wild turkey: Provided, this section shall not apply to game shipped into this state from any other state or territory.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any railroad or express company, or agent thereof, to receive for shipment, or convey from one county to another, any quail, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, wild deer or wild turkey killed within this state: Provided, this section shall not apply to game shipped into this state from any other state or territory. Any person or employe, or agent of any corporation violating any of the provisions of sections 2 and 3 of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars.

Approved March 23, 1901.

MONTANA.

Laws of 1897, pp. 251, 253.

Trapping for sale: SEC. 8. That any person who shall willfully catch, trap or otherwise restrain, for the purpose of sale or domestication or any other purpose, any buffalo, elk, moose, or mountain sheep within the State, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not more than Five Hundred Dollars nor less than One Hundred Dollars, and shall be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months or by both such fine and imprisonment for each offense committed in the discretion of the court.

Receiving for shipment: SEC. 17. Any person or persons, agent or employees, of any stage or express company, or railroad company, or association of persons, who shall receive for transportation or carriage, or shall sell or offer for sale, fish or game that have been taken or killed contrary to the provisions of this Act, knowing or having reason to believe that such fish or game were so illegally caught, taken or killed, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than One Hundred Dollars, or more than Three Hundred Dollars for each lot or shipment of fish or game so transported or carried, or be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than ninety days, or both in the discretion of the court.

Sale: SEC. 19. Every person who shall sell or offer for sale, any of the birds or animals or any part thereof mentioned in sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of this Act [deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, bison, buffalo, mountain sheep, Rocky Mountain goat, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, fool hen, sage hen, pheasant, Chinese pheasant, wild duck, wild goose, brant, swan], is punishable by a fine of not less than Twenty-five Dollars or more than Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty days, nor more than ninety days, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Approved, March 8, 1897.

NEBRASKA.

Laws of 1901, chap. —.

ARTICLE I.

Property of State: SEC. 9. All fish or game, song, insectivorous or other birds now or hereafter within this state not held by private ownership, legally acquired, and which for the purpose of this act shall include all the quadrupeds, birds and fish mentioned in this act, are hereby declared to be property of the state, and no right, title, interest or property therein can be acquired or transferred or possession thereof had or maintained except as herein expressly provided.

Definitions: SEC. 11. As used in this act, unless otherwise specifically restricted or enlarged, the words herein and hereof refer to the whole act; the words person, owner, proprietor, grantee, lessee, or licensee include a firm, association, corporation or municipality; the word commissioner means the state game and fish commissioner or deputy commissioners provided for herein; the word officer includes every person authorized to enforce this act; and whenever the possession, use, importation, transportation, storage, taxidermy, for millinery purposes, sale, offering or exposing for sale of fish or game, song, insectivorous or other birds is prohibited or restricted, the prohibition or restriction shall, where not specifically otherwise provided extend to and include every part of such fish or game, song, insectivorous or other bird, and a violation as to each individual animal or bird or part thereof shall be a separate offense, and two or more offenses may be charged in the same complaint, information or indictment, and proof as to a part of an animal shall be sufficient to sustain a

charge as to the whole of it; and violations as to any number of animals or birds of the same kind may be charged in the same count and punished as a separate offense as to each animal.

Evidence: SEC. 12. The possession at any time of fish or game, song, insectivorous or other birds unaccompanied by a proper and valid license, certificate, permit or invoice, as herein provided, shall be prima facie evidence that such fish or game, song, insectivorous or other bird was unlawfully taken and is unlawfully held in possession and it shall be the duty of every person having the possession or control of fish or game, song, insectivorous or other birds to produce the proper license, certificate permit or invoice, when one is required by this act, on demand of any officer, and to permit the same to be inspected and copied by him.

ARTICLE 11.

Prohibitions, sale: SEC. 1. No person shall at any time of the year, or in any manner, pursue, take, wound or kill any elk, deer, antelope or beaver, or any of the following wild birds, viz.; Turkey, prairie chicken, sage chicken, grouse, quail, pheasant, partridge, ptarmigan, duck, goose, brant, swan, crane, waterfowl, wild pigeon, dove, snipes, or curlew, or any song, insectivorous or other bird, or any trout, white fish grayling, sunfish, bass, catfish, wall-eyed pike, pickerel, croppi, or other food fish, ship or sell, offer or expose for sale or have the same in possession, except as permitted by this act.

Game for food only: SEC. 4. * * * *

6. Except as otherwise provided by this act, the right given by this section to take or kill game and fish is limited to food purposes. * * *

Sale: SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any corporation, company, association, person or persons, or its, his or their officers, agents, servants or employes, to sell, expose for sale, or to have in its, his or their possession or control, any wild elk, deer or antelope, grouse, pheasant, prairie chicken, quail, wild turkey, wild goose, brant or any wild duck, or any of the birds, animals or fish protected by this act, except during the open season hereinbefore defined or otherwise provided, and the period of five days next succeeding the close of such season. Every corporation, company, association, its officers, agents, employes, and each of them, and any person or persons, his or their agents and employes, and each of them violating any of the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be fined twenty-five dollars for each and every such animal so sold, exposed for sale or so had in its, his or their possession or control, and shall on conviction be fined five dollars for each and every such bird sold, exposed for sale, or so had in its, his or their possession or control.

Export: SEC. 8. * * * No transportation company or common carrier shall receive for transportation or shipment out of the state any birds, fowls or animals protected by the laws of the state, except when the same shall be in the personal possession of, or carried as baggage or express by the owners thereof, and such owners [sic] shall have in his possession at the time of such taking out of the state a non-resident license duly issued to him under the provisions of law, and the number and kind of birds and fish so carried out of the state should be endorsed on the license of [the] person entitled to take them out, and said persons [sic] shall accompany the said birds, fowls or animals on the same train or other conveyance of the common carrier beyond the borders of the state. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than sixty days.

Shipment: SEC. 9. It is unlawful for any person a resident of this state to ship or take within or without this state any birds, fowls or animals protected by the laws

of this state, except when accompanied by the same and in his possession on the same train, as provided for in this act. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of five dollars for each bird so shipped or taken, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than ninety days.

Marking packages: SEC. 10. It is hereby required that any and all packages containing fish or game shall be labeled in plain letters on the address side of the package, so as to disclose the fact that said package contains fish or game, and the amount of said fish or game so contained in said package. Any person who shall deliver to a common carrier for transportation any package or parcel containing fish or game, which said package or parcel shall not be so labeled as herein required, or who shall place upon said package or parcel a false statement as to the contents thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than thirty days.

SEC. 11. Every person delivering to a common carrier a package or parcel containing fish or game, shall place upon said package the name and address of the owner or consigner of said package or parcel, and also place upon such package a description of the contents thereon [thereof], containing the number of birds or animals of each kind and the number of fish of each variety. Any person violating the provisions of this section, shall upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

Unmarked packages: SEC. 12. It shall be unlawful and is hereby prohibited for any common carrier or agent, servant or employe of a common carrier, to receive for transportation or transport any package or parcel containing fish or game unless the same shall be labeled as provided in sections 10 and 11 of this article. Any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this section shall forfeit to the State of Nebraska a sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, in the discretion of the court.

Importation: SEC. 13. It shall be unlawful and is hereby prohibited for any person, firm or corporation acting as common carrier, to bring into this state any fish or game from any state during the time that such other state prohibits the transportation of such fish or game from said state to a point without the same. Any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this section shall forfeit to the state the sum of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars in the discretion of the court.

Game in transit: SEC. 14. It shall be unlawful and is prohibited for any person, firm or corporation or common carrier to ship into or through this state from any other state any fish or game prohibited by the laws of said state to be shipped or transported and it shall be the duty of the state fish and game commissioner of this state or his deputy to seize, hold and dispose of, according to the laws of this state, any fish or game brought into or shipped into this state, or carried through, or attempted to be carried through this state, prohibited to be so shipped or transported by the laws of any other state, and further to dispose of the same according to the laws of this state. Any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this act shall upon conviction thereof be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, in the discretion of the court.

Shipment: SEC. 15. Any person, company or corporation, or any agent or servant of the same who shall, for compensation or otherwise, transport or offer or receive for shipment or transportation any animals, fish, fowls or birds for which a closed season is provided by law, during such closed season, or who shall transport or offer or receive for shipment or transportation to any place beyond this state any animals, fish, fowls or birds for which an open season is provided by law, during such open season, except as provided in section eight (8) of this article, shall forfeit not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each such violation, to be recovered in a civil action brought in the name of the state fish and game com-

missioner or one of his deputies. The possession of any such animals, fowls or birds during the closed season therefor, for a shipment or in transit, shall be prima facie evidence of the violation of this section. Provided, however, that game and fish lawfully killed or taken during the open season may be lawfully carried out of the state at any time during the five days next following the end of such open season, under the provisions and restrictions hereinbefore provided. It shall be the duty of every person, whenever any animal, fish or game of any of the kinds the taking, catching or killing of which is prohibited by law at any or at all times (except during the periods in which the same may be lawfully taken, caught or killed), is offered to him for transportation out of the state, to at once notify and give full particulars concerning such offer and by whom made, to the state fish and game commissioner or one of his deputies. All sections of this act relating to the having in possession or under control, or the sale, shipment or transportation of any animal, fish, water-fowl or bird, shall be construed to include any and all parts of the flesh and meat thereof.

Storage: SEC. 16. It shall be unlawful to store or to receive for storage any game or fish within this state, except as follows, to-wit:

(1) During the open season for such game or fish, and for five days thereafter, when the same is stored for the person lawfully in possession thereof.

(2) At any time of the year when the same has been lawfully imported into this state.

Whoever violates any of the provisions of this section shall upon conviction thereof be fined in any sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the jail of the proper county not exceeding ninety days.

Hotels, etc.: SEC. 17. No game or fish shall be held in possession of or placed upon the table of any hotel, restaurant, cafe, or boarding house, or named on its menu or bill of fare as food for its patrons, either under the name used in this act or under any other name or guise whatever except during the open season therefor and for the period of five days thereafter.

Provided that game and fish confiscated under the provisions of this act shall be delivered to one or more of the public institutions for the care of the unfortunate or other charitable institutions.

Whoever violates any of the provisions of this section shall upon conviction thereof be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the jail of the proper county not exceeding thirty days.

ARTICLE IV.

License: SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person not a bona fide resident of this state to pursue, hunt, kill or wound within this state any of the animals, birds or fish, or to fish for, or take out of this state any of the birds or fish protected by this act, except in accordance with the provisions hereof and without first having procured a license therefor, as in this act provided. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred (\$100) dollars or by imprisonment in the jail of the proper county not exceeding sixty (60) days for each of such offenses. And for the purpose of this section every such unlawful shipment, or offer for shipment and such unlawful hunting and fishing in each calendar day shall be deemed a separate offense.

Shipping under license: SEC. 5. The holder of any license authorizing him to ship or transport game or fish to any point outside of this state shall upon offering any such game or fish for shipment to any common carrier present to the agent, servant or representative of such carrier a true invoice of such shipment showing the number and kind of birds and the number and variety of fish thereof and shall at the same time deliver to such agent, servant or representative, his license issued pursuant to this act, and such agent, servant or representative shall at the time of receiving such consignment of game or fish, endorse upon such license with ink, the

date of the receipt of such consignment with the number and varieties of such game or fish, so shipped or offered for shipment, together with the name of the consignee, and the point to which consigned. Every person shipping or offering for shipment or receiving as consignee or as agent, servant or representative of any common carrier any game or fish in violation of this act shall upon conviction thereof be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the jail of the proper county not exceeding sixty days. And every common carrier receiving for shipment or transportation any game or fish in violation of this section shall pay to the State of Nebraska, not less than fifty (\$50) dollars nor more than one hundred (\$100) dollars. * * *

Approved — In force July 1, 1901.

NEVADA.

Statutes of 1901, chap. CX, pp. 122-124.

Sale: SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful at any time of the year for any person or persons, firm, company, tavern or hotel keeper, restaurant, or eating-house keeper, butcher, market man, or cold storage company to buy, sell, expose or offer for sale, or have in his or their possession for the purpose of sale, barter, exchange or trade, any dove, sagehen, prairie chicken, grouse, quail, pheasant, wild duck, wild goose, woodcock, sandhill crane, snipe, curlew, plover or bittern.

Hides: SEC. 11. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm, company, corporation, or association at any and all times of the year to sell, buy, offer or expose for sale, transport, or carry, or have in his or their possession any deer or antelope, or any deer or antelope skin or hide from which the evidence of sex has been removed.

Shipping big game: SEC. 12. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons at any and all times of the year to kill, hunt, pursue, take, trap, destroy, transport, carry or have in his or their possession any female deer or fawn, female antelope or fawn, male or female caribou or fawn, male or female elk or calf, male or female mountain sheep or lamb, male or female mountain goat or kid.

Sale of big game: SEC. 13. It shall be unlawful in this State at any and all times of the year for any firm, company, tavern or hotel keeper, restaurant or eating-house keeper, butcher, market man, cold storage company or any person or persons to buy, sell, expose or offer for sale or have in his or their possession for the purpose of sale, barter, exchange or trade, the meat, skin, hide, horns or carcass, of any deer, antelope, elk, caribou, mountain sheep or mountain goat.

Permits: SEC. 15. * * * *Provided*, that nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prohibit any resident person or persons, firm, company, corporation or association from taking (upon a written permit from the Governor of the State) any bird, fowl or animal for the purpose of propagation or domestication or scientific purposes.

Penalties: SEC. 17. Any person or persons, firm, company, corporation or association, or common carrier, violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five (\$25) dollars nor more than two hundred (\$200) dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail of the county in which said conviction is had, for any term not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (It shall be no defense in the prosecution for the violation of any of the provisions of this Act, that the animals or birds were taken or killed outside the State of Nevada.)

Shipment: SEC. 18. Every railroad company, express company, transportation company or other common carrier, their officers, agents and servants, and every other person who shall transport, carry or take out of this State, or who shall receive for the purpose of transporting from this State any deer, buck, doe or fawn or any mountain sheep or antelope, or any quail, sage, chicken, prairie chicken, grouse,

dove, wild duck or goose, or the hide, horns, of any wild animals or the plumage of any wild birds (dead or alive) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Approved March 28, 1901.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Public Statutes 1901, chap. —.

Shipment: SEC. 31. No person, corporation or common carrier, shall at any time, within the limits of this state, transport any moose, caribou, elk or fawn, under penalty of a fine of fifty dollars, (\$50,) but such person, corporation or common carrier, may show in defense that such animals came in the regular course of business into their possession for transit through the state from some place without the state.

Shipping deer: SEC. 32. No person, corporation or common carrier, shall transport within this state, any deer or any parts thereof except heads for mounting, unless open to view, tagged and plainly labeled with the name of the actual owner, and accompanied by him under the penalty of a fine of fifty dollars, (\$50,).

Sale, deer: SEC. 33. No person shall sell any deer killed in this state, or parts thereof, except for consumption as food within the state, and no person shall buy for the purpose of selling the same, sell or give away more than two deer, killed in this state in any one season, under a penalty of one hundred dollars, (\$100,) for each offense, except that the Blue Mountain Forest Association may kill deer, elk, and moose within the confines of its game preserve, as established by chapter 258 of the laws of 1895, until January 15 of each year, and may ship them to points without the state at any time when accompanied by a certificate of the fish and game commission that they were legally killed, and the fish and game commission shall provide rules and regulations as are necessary for the carrying out of the provisions of this paragraph without any expense to the state of New Hampshire.

Game birds defined: SEC. 34. * * * For the purposes of this act the following only shall be considered game birds: The Anatidae, commonly known as swans, geese, brant, and river and sea ducks; the Rallidae, commonly known as rails, coots, mud-hens, and gallinules; the Limicolae, commonly known as shore birds, plover, surf birds, snipe, woodcock, sandpipers, tattlers, and curlews; the Gallinae, commonly known as wild turkeys, grouse, prairie chickens, pheasants, partridges, and quails.

Birds for food: SEC. 42. If any person shall between the fifteenth day of December in any year and the fifteenth day of September next following, take, kill, or have in possession any woodcock, ruffed grouse, partridge, quail or Wilson snipe, or shall at any time take, kill, or have in possession any of said birds except for consumption as food within the state, he shall be fined ten dollars, (\$10,) for each bird so taken or destroyed or had in possession, or imprisoned sixty days, or both.

Shipment, Birds: SEC. 46. If any person, corporation or common carrier, or any of their servants or agents, while in their employ, shall have in their possession for transportation out of the state or for transportation or for any other purpose when the same are protected by law, any of the birds mentioned in this act, [quail, partridge, ruffed grouse, woodcock, plover, Wilson snipe, sandpiper, yellowlegs, rail, beachbirds, duck (except shelldrake)], such person, corporation or common carrier shall be fined one hundred dollars, (\$100,) for each offense, but such person, corporation or common carrier may show in defense that the birds came in the regular course of business lawfully into their possession for transit through the state from some place without the state.

Sale, Birds: SEC. 47. If any person shall at any time within this state, buy, sell, offer or expose for sale, any woodcock, partridge, or ruffed grouse, he shall for each bird bought and sold offered for sale or had in their possession, be fined five dollars, (\$5,) or be imprisoned thirty days, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved March 20, 1901,

NEW JERSEY.

Laws of 1901, chap. 76, pp. 176-177.

Game birds defined: SEC. 1. * * * For the purpose of this act, the following only shall be considered game birds: The anatidæ, commonly known as swans, geese, brant and river and sea ducks; the rallidæ, commonly known as rails, coots, mud-hens and gallinules; the limicolæ, commonly known as shore birds, plovers, surf birds, snipe, woodcock, sandpipers, tatlers and curlews; the gallinæ, commonly known as wild turkeys, grouse, prairie chickens, pheasants, partridges, quails and doves,¹ and the species of icteridæ, commonly known as reed birds.

Approved March 20, 1901.

Laws of 1901, chap. 120, pp. 262-268.

Trapping rabbits: [SEC.] 3. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent farmers and fruit growers from trapping rabbits in box-traps during the months of November, December, January, February and March; *provided, however*, that such trapping shall be done on property owned or leased for the raising of fruit by the person so trapping; *provided*, that the person so trapping shall first have made an affidavit before a justice of the peace that rabbits have injured fruit trees, such fruit trees being on the property of the person so trapping, and shall have notified the nearest fish and game warden of his intention to so trap; *and provided further*, that no person shall be permitted to barter or sell any rabbits so trapped.

Sale: [SEC.] 11. It shall be unlawful to have in possession, sell or offer for sale, any hare (sometimes called rabbit), quail (sometimes called partridge), ruffed grouse (sometimes called partridge or pheasant), ring-necked pheasant, English pheasant, woodcock, pinnated grouse (sometimes called prairie chicken), English or Wilson snipe, reed bird, rail bird, marsh hen, grass or upland plover, squirrel, duck, or any of the game birds or game animals enumerated in this act, after the same has been caught or trapped by means of any snare, snood, net, trap or device of any description whatsoever, or to set any snare, snood, net, trap or device for catching or trapping any such game bird or animal, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each such bird or other animal so had in possession, sold or exposed for sale, or for any trap or snare so set.

Sale seasons: [SEC.] 13. Whenever by this act the possession of any kind of game is prohibited after a certain specified date or within certain specified periods of time, all sales of dealers in game for a period of thirty days after the expiration of such fixed period or specified date shall *prima facie* be deemed lawful, and the penalties herein imposed for the possession of such game shall not apply to any dealer in or the purchaser of any such game, within the extended period, unless it shall be shown that such dealer or purchaser had knowledge that such game had been unlawfully killed, captured or taken; nothing in this section, however, shall be construed to permit the possession, sale or purchase of game killed or taken in this state in violation of any of the provisions of this act.

Propagation: [SEC.] 15. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent associations or individuals from bringing into this state any birds or other animals for the purpose of propagation, or from keeping such animals until a seasonable time for their release.

Export: [SEC.] 26. It shall be unlawful to remove or to attempt to remove from this state any quail, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse, woodcock, hare, squirrel, English pheasant or ring-necked pheasant; *provided, however*, that this section shall not apply to common carriers carrying from beyond the confines of this state in unbroken packages to some point beyond the confines of this state, such quail, ruffed grouse,

¹ Doves belong to the columbæ, not the gallinæ.

pinnated grouse, woodcock, hare, squirrel or pheasant; any person guilty of any violation of this section shall be liable to a penalty of twenty dollars for every quail, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse, woodcock, hare, squirrel or pheasant removed or sought to be removed; *provided, however*, that this section shall not apply to English or ring-necked pheasants killed on preserves at present established.

Approved March 22, 1901.

NEW MEXICO.

Compiled Laws, 1897, p. 394.

Sale: Sec. 1362. It shall be unlawful to sell or expose for sale, at any time, any of the game, birds or animals, the killing of which is prohibited or restricted by this act [deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, ibex, mountain goat, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey], or to sell the flesh, hide or any part thereof. It shall be unlawful to sell any speckled trout, or other food fish, caught in any of the public waters of the Territory: *Provided*, That it is not the intention of this act to prevent dealers and butchers from selling any game, birds or animals killed outside the boundaries of this Territory.

In any trial for the violation of the provisions of this act, the burden of proof shall be upon such dealers or butchers to prove that such birds or animals were killed without the boundaries of this Territory.

Export: Sec. 1363. It shall be unlawful for any railway, express company, stage line, or public carrier, to transport outside the Territory, or receive for such transportation, any of the game, birds or animals mentioned in this act, or the flesh or hides thereof, that may be offered for such transportation at any place in this Territory.

Propagation: Sec. 1364. Nothing in this act shall prevent professional taxidermists from killing birds or animals for the purpose of preserving the same, nor any person from capturing or taking any of said birds or animals for the purpose of domesticating or preserving the same in parks or inclosures within this Territory: *Provided*, Such taxidermists or other persons must prove that such birds or animals have been preserved and used for such purpose. Birds or animals so taken for such purposes may be shipped out of the Territory, only upon written permit from some duly appointed warden of this Territory.

Penalties: Sec. 1365. Any person or persons, or the officer, agent or employee, of any firm or corporation, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, before any justice of the peace, or other court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished for each offense by fine in a sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty, nor more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court or justice trying the case.

NEW YORK.

Laws of 1900, chap. 20.

ARTICLE I. QUADRUPEDS.

Sale, Deer: SEC. 4. [As amended by chap. 599, Laws of 1900.] Wild deer or venison shall not be possessed or sold from November twenty-first to August thirty-first both inclusive. Possession thereof from the sixteenth to the twentieth of November shall be presumptive evidence that the same was unlawfully taken by the possessor.

Moose, Elk, etc.: SEC. 11. [As amended by chap. 147 of the Laws of 1901.] There shall be no open season for wild moose, elk, caribou or antelope, but they

may be brought into the state for breeding purposes. The flesh or any portion of any such animal shall not be possessed, sold or transported during the close season for deer or during the open season for deer unless the animal was killed without the state or by the owner thereof in a private park within the state during the open season for deer. Possession thereof during such open season shall be presumptive evidence that it was unlawfully taken by the possessor. * * *

Penalties: SEC. 16. (As amended by chap. 147, Laws of 1901.)—A person who violates any provision of this article is guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition thereto, is liable as follows: For each violation of sections one to eleven, both inclusive, to a penalty of one hundred dollars, and for each deer, elk, caribou, antelope or part of any such animal taken or possessed in violation of any provision of any of said sections, an additional penalty of one hundred dollars; for each wild moose or part of such animal taken or possessed in violation of any provision of said sections, an additional penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars; * * * A person convicted of a misdemeanor for a violation of section eleven of this article shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than three months nor more than one year.

ARTICLE 11. BIRDS.

Sale, Birds: SEC. 28. Woodcock, grouse and quail shall not be sold or possessed during the close season, except in the month of December, and possession or sale thereof during the last fifteen days of December shall be presumptive evidence that they were unlawfully taken by the possessor.

Shipment: SEC. 29. Woodcock, grouse and quail shall not be transported within this State or into the State from a point without the State less than twenty-five miles from the State line unless accompanied by the actual owner thereof, and no person shall transport or accompany more than thirty-six grouse or thirty-six woodcock in any calendar year, or more than twelve of either kind at one time. Possession thereof by a common carrier, or employee thereof, at the time actually engaged in the business of such common carrier, unaccompanied by the actual owner thereof, shall constitute a violation of this section by such employee and common carrier. No common carrier or person in its employ shall transport such birds as owner.

Export: SEC. 38. [Added by chap. 235.] Birds or game, except fish, taken in this State shall not be transported without the State; nor shall the same be taken or possessed with intent to transport the same without the State. Any person doing any act with reference to such birds or game in aid of such taking or transportation with knowledge of the intention to so transport the same shall be deemed to have violated this section.

Penalties: SEC. 39. A person who violates any provision of this article is guilty of a misdemeanor, and is liable to a penalty of sixty dollars and to an additional penalty of twenty-five dollars for each bird or part of bird taken or possessed in violation thereof.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Code, 1883, II, chap. 21, p. 235.

Export: SEC. 2835. No person shall export or transport from the State any quail or partridges, whether dead or alive, and any person violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not exceeding fifty dollars or imprisonment not more than thirty days for each offense. (1876-77, c. 195; 1880, c. 57.)

Besides this general State law the following special county laws relating to shipment and sale are in force:

County Laws.

Cleveland: [Unlawful to export or transport from county partridge. Penalty not exceeding \$25 or imprisonment not exceeding 20 days. Acts 1901, chap. 400, secs. 2 and 3.]

Halifax: [Unlawful to buy, sell, or hunt, shoot, or trap for hire quail, partridge. Penalty not exceeding \$50 or imprisonment for not exceeding 30 days. Acts 1901, chap. 538, sec. 1.]

Henderson: [Unlawful to sell or export birds, game, or wild fowl of any kind. Penalty \$2 to \$10 or 5 to 10 days. Acts 1901, chap. 437, secs. 3, 4, and 6.]

Lenoir: [Unlawful to hunt for export from county for sale quail, partridge. Penalty not exceeding \$50 or imprisonment for not less than 30 days. Acts 1895, chap. 423, secs. 1 and 2.]

Rowan: [Unlawful for express or railroad company to receive and ship packages of game not plainly marked so as to show kind or class of game. Acts 1895, chap. 177, sec. 2.]

[Unlawful to sell or export from county quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, dove, woodcock. Penalty not exceeding \$100 or imprisonment not exceeding 60 days, or both. Acts 1901, chap. 295, secs. 4, 5, and 6.]

Warren: [Unlawful to buy, sell, or hunt, shoot, or trap for hire quail, partridge. Penalty not exceeding \$50 or imprisonment for not exceeding 30 days. Acts 1901, chap. 538, sec. 1.]

Yancey: [Unlawful to export from county quail, partridge. Penalty fine or imprisonment in discretion of court. Acts 1901, chap. 61, secs. 1 and 2.]

NORTH DAKOTA.

Revised Codes, 1895, chap. 72, p. 1363.

Export: [SEC.] 7683. Every person who within this State ships or receives for shipment beyond the limits of this State any of the game birds or animals mentioned in section 7677 [prairie chicken, pinnated grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, ruffed grouse, woodcock, plover, wild duck, wild goose, brant, buffalo, elk, deer, antelope, caribou, mountain sheep] * * * is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof is punishable by a fine of ten dollars for each game bird or fish so shipped or received and one hundred dollars for each animal so shipped or received.

Session Laws of 1901, chap. 104, p. 132.

Sale: SEC. 1. Every person who sells or exposes for sale, or has in his possession, with intent to sell or ship, for the purpose of selling to any person within the State, by common or private carrier, at any time, any prairie chickens, pinnated grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, ruffed grouse, woodcock, or deer, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace of the county, is punishable by a fine of not exceeding ten dollars for each of the game birds or deer herein mentioned, sold, exposed for sale, or shipped, or had in his possession with the intent to sell or ship as aforesaid.

Approved March 12, 1901.

OHIO.

Revised Statutes, 1897 (as amended by General Acts of 1898, Vol. XCIII, p. 108).

Sale, Export: SEC. 6964. * * * Whoever purchases, sells or exposes for sale, or has in his possession, any dove, except between the fourth day of July and the fifteenth day of December, inclusive; or any snipe, rail, killdeer or plover, except between the first day of September and the fifteenth day of May, inclusive; or any coot or mud hen, or wild duck, except between the first day of September and the fifteenth day of April, inclusive; or any Mongolian pheasant, English or ring-neck pheasant, before the tenth day of November, 1903, or after that date, except between

the tenth day of November and the fifteenth day of December, inclusive; or any of the song or insectivorous birds mentioned in section 6960; or whoever shall at any time, catch or kill, any quail, wild turkey, ruffed grouse or pheasant, prairie chicken, woodcock, squirrel, Mongolian pheasant, or English or ring-neck pheasant, for the purpose of conveying the same beyond the limits of this State, or for sale in the markets of this State, or shall transport or have in possession with intent to procure the transportation beyond the limits of this State, or for sale in the markets of this State, any quail, wild turkey, ruffed grouse, or pheasant, prairie chicken, woodcock, squirrel, Mongolian pheasant, or English or ring-neck pheasant, killed within this State, shall be fined as provided in section 6968. And in addition thereto, shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each bird trapped or possessed contrary to the provisions of this act. The reception by any person within this State of any such birds, game or animals, for shipment to a point without the State, shall be *prima facie* evidence that such birds, game or animals were killed within this State for the purpose of conveying the same beyond its limits; *Provided*, that the provisions of this act shall not be construed as applicable to any common carrier into whose possession any of the birds, game or animals herein mentioned, shall come in the regular course of their business for transportation, while they are in transit through this State from any place without this State, where the killing of such birds, game or animals shall be lawful, but nothing in the provisions of this act shall prevent any one having in his possession wild deer during the time when the killing thereof is made penal. Any game warden or deputy game warden in this State shall have authority and right, at any time, to open packages, boxes, crates or other receptacles containing the birds, game or animals prohibited by this act from being transported without the limits of this State, delivered to a common carrier for transportation out of the State, and shall take and confiscate such birds, game or animals about to be transported out of the State and deliver them to some hospital, infirmary or charitable institution.

Passed April 12, 1898.

Penalties: SEC. 6968. [Any person convicted of any violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be fined not less than twenty-five (25) dollars nor more than one hundred (100) dollars, and in case of neglect or refusal to pay said fine, be imprisoned in the county jail or workhouse, and shall there remain for the full period of thirty days. (Revised Statutes, 1897.)]

OKLAHOMA.

Session Laws of 1899, Chap. XV, pp. 165-167.

Legal sale: SEC. 3. Any person having lawfully taken any of the game mentioned in this Act, or any person lawfully having any of said game [prairie chicken, grouse, quail, wild turkey, plover, dove] in his possession, may sell the same to persons living in the Territory of Oklahoma, for consumption therein.

Imported game: SEC. 4. No person shall at any time have in possession or under control any birds, game or fish caught, taken or killed outside of this Territory, which was caught, taken or killed at a time, in a manner, or for a purpose forbidden by the laws of this Territory or the State, Territory or country where the same was caught, taken or killed, or which was shipped out of said State, Territory or country in violation of the laws thereof.

Evidence: SEC. 5. [Possession of birds or game at a time prohibited by the laws of this Territory shall be *prima facie* evidence that it was killed in this Territory. Whenever it shall appear that any birds or game, the killing of which is at any time prohibited by the laws of this Territory, was killed outside of this Territory, it shall be *prima facie* evidence that such bird or game was killed at a time, in a manner,

and for a purpose prohibited by the laws of the Territory, State, or country where killed, and was exported out of said Territory, State, or country in violation of the laws thereof.]

Sale: SEC. 6. No person, company or corporation shall sell or attempt to sell, or expose for sale, or have in possession or under control, for the purpose of selling or exposing for sale, any kind of bird, game or fish at any time, when the taking, catching or killing of such kind of birds, game or fish is prohibited by the laws of this Territory.

Penalties: SEC. 7. [Violation of any of the provisions of sections 4, 5, and 6 of this act shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than ten, nor more than fifty dollars and costs of prosecution, and in default of payment thereof by imprisonment not exceeding sixty days.]

Export: SEC. 10. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation within this Territory to export or carry to any other Territory, or State or country any game or the parts of any game mentioned in this Act, and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and costs of suit, and shall be committed to the common jail of the county wherein the offense was committed until such fine and costs are paid.

Export, Propagation: SEC. 11. It shall be unlawful for any railroad company, express company or other common carrier, their officers, agents, servants or any other person or persons to purchase or receive within this Territory any of the game mentioned in Section 1, of this Act, or any meat or parts of such game, for the purpose of transporting or carrying the same beyond the limits of this Territory or in any manner handling the same, or to transport or carry any of said game or meat or part thereof beyond the limits of this Territory. Except that the provisions of this section shall not apply to fine birds or animals captured and held for domestic or scientific purposes: *And provided*, That not more than one pair of such birds or animals may be shipped at any one time. And any agent, officer or servant of any railroad company, express company or other common carrier, or any other person or persons violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, with cost of suit. And any railroad company, express company of [or] other common carrier violating any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay to the Territory of Oklahoma, for each violation thereof, the sum of two hundred dollars, together with all costs of suit, to be recovered in a civil action to be instituted in the name of the Territory of Oklahoma by the county attorney of any county wherein said suit is brought, which sum of two hundred dollars shall be collected upon execution as in civil cases.

Approved, March 10th, 1899.

OREGON.

General Laws of 1901, pp. 217-236.

Fawn: SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful at any time to hunt, pursue, take, kill, injure, destroy or have in possession, or to sell or offer for sale, barter or exchange, any spotted fawn.

Elk: SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful to hunt, pursue, take, kill, injure, destroy or have in possession, or to sell or offer for sale, barter or exchange, any elk at any time between the date of the passage of this act and the fifteenth day of September, 1904; and from and after said fifteenth day of September, 1904, it shall be unlawful to hunt, pursue, take, kill, injure, destroy or have in possession, or to sell or offer for sale, barter or exchange, any elk at any time between the fifteenth day of October of each year and the fifteenth day of September of the following year. And

from and after said fifteenth day of September, 1904, it shall be unlawful for any person to take, kill, capture, destroy or have in possession more than one elk in the open season of any year; and it shall be unlawful at any time to sell or offer for sale, barter or exchange, or to have in possession for sale, barter or exchange, any elk meat.

Hides, etc.: SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful at any time to hunt, pursue, take, kill, injure, destroy or have in possession any deer [deer], elk, moose, mountain sheep or spotted fawn for the purpose of obtaining the skin, hide, horns, hams or other flesh of such animal for the purpose of sale, barter, exchange or trade, except as hereinafter provided; and it shall be unlawful at any time for any person, company, firm or corporation to buy, offer to buy, or sell or offer for sale, or have in possession for sale, or to transport or carry for purposes of trade, sale, barter or exchange, the skin, hide, horns, hams or other flesh of any deer, elk, moose, mountain sheep or spotted fawn, except as hereinafter provided. Any person who shall lawfully kill deer during the open season named in this act, not to exceed five deer, may make an affidavit before any justice of the peace, setting forth the date of killing of each deer and that the same was killed by the affiant; and said justice of the peace taking said affidavit shall, unless he have reason to believe that said affidavit is false or that the affiant has violated this act, thereupon deliver to the affiant one leather tag of the character hereinafter described for the hide of each deer covered by said affidavit, not exceeding five in all; and the person so receiving such tag or tags shall securely fasten with wire one tag to each deer skin, and shall thereupon be entitled to offer said deer skin for sale or exchange or transportation to any point within the state. The tags above referred to shall be designed and issued by the State Game and Forestry Warden, and shall bear a stamp impressed by him containing a number and the year of issue and such other words or figures as he may determine. * * * Such affidavit [above referred to] may also be taken by and filed with any county clerk of the county court of any county, who may issue tags direct to affiants under the regulations hereinbefore mentioned. The fees of the county clerks, clerks of the county court and justices of the peace for taking the affidavits hereinbefore required shall be the same as provided by general law for the same purpose, and each justice of the peace transmitting any such affidavits may make an additional charge to the affiant of ten cents therefor. No tag shall be issued to any person in any year for any deer hide after the expiration of five days from the close of the open season for deer, nor shall more than five of such tags ever be issued to one person in any one year. It shall be unlawful for any person to buy, sell or offer for sale, or receive for any purpose, or transport or carry any deer hide within this state unless the same shall have attached thereto a leather tag as hereinbefore provided. Any person who shall willfully make a false affidavit for the purpose of securing any tag hereinbefore mentioned, or who shall counterfeit or alter, or attempt to counterfeit or alter, any such tag issued by the State Game and Forestry Warden, shall be guilty of a violation of this act, and shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

Sale, Pheasant, grouse, quail: SEC. 23. It shall be unlawful within the State of Oregon to sell, exchange, or offer for sale or exchange, for money or other valuable consideration, or to take or kill for sale, or to have in possession for sale or exchange, except for scientific or breeding purposes, any pheasant, grouse or quail, at any time except during the last fifteen days of the open season for the killing of such grouse, pheasant or quail as hereinbefore provided in this act; *provided however*, that this section shall not be construed to in anywise change or alter any of the provisions of this act respecting said game birds; *provided further*, that every person, firm or corporation who shall, within the State of Oregon, purchase, or receive for the purpose of sale, or exchange or barter, or who shall sell or exchange or barter any grouse, pheasant or quail, shall keep a plain and true record, in book form, of every purchase or reception of any such game birds made by him, showing the date of purchase or

receipt, and from whom purchased or received, and the number of birds of each kind purchased or received, and such record shall be open for inspection by the State Game and Forestry Warden, or any of his deputies, at all reasonable times. Any person, firm or corporation who shall receive or purchase, and sell or exchange or barter, or offer for sale, any of the game birds mentioned in this section without keeping such record as hereinbefore provided, or who shall fail or refuse to exhibit such record on demand at any reasonable time to the State Game and Forestry Warden, or any of his deputies, shall be guilty of a violation of this act, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

Definitions: SEC. 37. Whenever the phrase "scientific use" or "scientific purpose" is mentioned in this act, the same shall be deemed to include only the examination and study of any bird or animal for the acquisition of knowledge thereof, and shall not include the taking of any bird or animal for mounting or preservation by taxidermy or otherwise for the purpose of sale, barter or exchange.

Storage: SEC. 40. Every cold storage company, person keeping a cold storage warehouse, tavern or hotel keeper, restaurant, club or eating-house keeper, market man or other person who shall buy, sell, expose or offer for sale, or give away or have in his possession, any of the wild animals, wild fowl, game birds or fish enumerated in this act during the time when it shall be unlawful to kill or have such animals, fowl, birds or fish in possession or sell the same, as in this act provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as hereinafter provided. It shall be no defense to a prosecution for a violation of this section that the wild animals, wild fowl, game birds or fish were taken or killed outside of this state.

Marking packages: SEC. 41. (a) All parcels, packages, crates, barrels, boxes or other receptacles containing any of the wild animals, wild fowl, game birds or fish enumerated in this act shall be labeled in plain letters on the address side of the package so as to disclose the fact that such parcel, package, crate, barrel, box or other receptacle contains wild animals, wild fowl, game birds or fish, and the nature of the wild animals, wild fowl, game birds or fish contained therein. And it shall be unlawful for any person to deliver to any common carrier for transportation any such parcel, package, crate, barrel, box or other receptacle containing any such wild animals, wild fowl, game bird or fish which shall not have been labeled as herein required, or to the [sic] place thereon a false statement as to the contents thereof.

(b) Every person delivering to a common carrier a parcel, package, crate, barrel, box or other receptacle containing any wild animals, wild fowl, game bird or fish, shall place upon said parcel, package, crate, barrel, box or other receptacle the name and address of the owner or consignor thereof, and it shall be unlawful, and it is hereby prohibited, for any common carrier or agent, servant or employee of a common carrier to receive for transportation or transport any parcel, package, crate, barrel, box or other receptacle containing any wild animal, wild fowl, game bird or fish, unless the same shall be labeled as in this act provided.

Export: SEC. 42. Every steamboat company, railroad company, express company or other common carrier, their officers, agents and servants, and every other person who shall transport, carry or take out of this state, or who shall receive for the purpose of transportation from this state, any of the wild animals, wild fowl, game birds or fish enumerated in this act, except for the purpose of propagation or exhibition, or who shall transport, carry or take from this state, or receive for the purpose of transportation from this state, any such wild animal, wild fowl, game birds or fish, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as hereinafter provided; *provided*, that the right to transport for the purpose of propagation or exhibition shall first be obtained by permit in writing from the State Game and Forestry Warden; *provided however*, that upon the granting of a similar privilege

by the legislature of the State of Washington¹ to the citizens or residents of the State of Oregon, nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent any citizen or resident of the State of Washington from personally taking with him any trout, other game fish, or game to the limit of one day's hunt or fish, killed or captured by himself in the State of Oregon, when it is lawful to take, kill, or capture the same; but this provision shall be strictly construed, and shall not be interpreted so as to permit the transportation of trout, other game fish, or game out of the State of Oregon by any steamboat company, railroad company, express company or other common carrier for any purpose whatever, except as hereinbefore provided.

Penalties: SEC. 43. Except as hereinafter provided, any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act, or any other act or parts of acts for the protection of forests, wild animals, game, wild fowls, game birds, song birds, trout or other game fish not in conflict herewith, and for which no penalty is fixed, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$15 nor more than \$200, together with the costs of prosecution of said action, or by imprisonment in the county jail of the county wherein such offense may have been committed not less than seven nor more than one hundred days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; *provided however:*

(a) That any person or persons violating any of the provisions of sections 2, 3, 4, or 5 of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$500, together with the costs of the prosecution of said action, or by imprisonment in the county jail of the county wherein such offense may have been committed not less than thirty days nor more than one hundred and twenty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(e) That any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of sections 40, 41, or 42 of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, together with the costs of the prosecution of such action, and any such person or persons may be imprisoned in the county jail of the county wherein such offense may have been committed not less than thirty days nor more than one hundred and twenty days, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved February 27, 1901.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Laws of 1897, No. 103, pp. 125-126.

Sale: SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful at any period or season of the year to kill, entrap, or pursue with intent to kill or entrap, any elk, deer, fawn, wild turkey, pheasant, grouse, quail, partridge or woodcock in any part of this Commonwealth for the purpose of selling the same. And it shall be unlawful for the proprietor, manager, clerk or agent of any market or other person, firm or corporation, to purchase, sell or expose for sale any elk, deer, fawn, wild turkey, pheasant, grouse, quail, partridge or woodcock killed or entrapped within this Commonwealth. That it shall be unlawful for the proprietor, manager, clerk or agent of any market or any other person, firm or corporation to purchase for the purpose of again selling the same any elk, deer, fawn, wild turkey, pheasant, grouse, quail, partridge or woodcock killed or entrapped within this Commonwealth. Whoever shall offend against any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for every elk, deer, [or] fawn, so taken, purchased or sold, and twenty-five dollars for every wild turkey, pheasant, grouse, quail, partridge or woodcock so taken, purchased or sold, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of one day for each dollar of penalty imposed.

¹ Same privilege granted by Washington. (See p. 129.)

Export: SEC. 6. No person or persons, company or corporation, or the agent or the employe thereof shall, at any time, catch, take or kill, or have in his or its possession or under his, her or its control, any of the birds or game mammals of this State, the killing of which at any or all times is prohibited by the laws of this State, with intent to ship or remove the same beyond the limits of this State, or with intent to allow or aid in the shipment or removal thereof out of this State; and it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, railroad company, express company stage driver or any company or corporation, or person or persons acting in the capacity of a common carrier, their officers or employes, to knowingly receive for transportation or transport or remove beyond the limits of the State any of the game birds or game mammals mentioned in this act; * * * Whoever shall offend against any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, for each and every offense, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of one day for each dollar of penalty imposed: *Provided*, That no penalty shall apply to the transportation of such game birds and game mammals in transit through the State from other States.

Approved June 4, 1897.

RHODE ISLAND.

Act of May 4, 1900.

Sale: SEC. 1. Every person who shall take, kill, destroy, buy, sell, or offer for sale, or have in his possession any wild bird, or birds, at any season of the year, except as hereinafter provided,¹ shall be fined twenty dollars for each of such birds.

SEC. 12. * * * Every person who shall take, kill, destroy, sell, buy, or offer for sale, or have in his possession any pheasant, before the first day of October nineteen hundred and five, shall for each offense be fined twenty dollars, provided that the word pheasant shall not be construed to apply to the birds commonly called partridge or ruffed grouse.

Export: SEC. 13. Every person who shall carry or send beyond the line of this State, any wood-cock, quail, or ruffed grouse commonly called partridge, shall be fined twenty dollars for each of said birds.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Laws of 1900, p. 450.

Sale, Export: SEC. 431. It shall not be lawful for any person, except upon his own lands, or upon the lands of another with the consent of the owner thereof, to net or trap a partridge, and it shall be unlawful for any person to sell, offer for sale, or ship or export for sale, any partridge or quail for the space of five years from the approval of this Act: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall prevent the importation for sale of any partridge or quail. Any person violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding thirty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding thirty days.

Approved February 9, 1900.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Session Laws of 1899, chap. 90, pp. 112-113.

Export: [SEC.] 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, railroad company, express company, or other common carrier, or the servants or agents of such common carrier,

¹ For close seasons see p. 29.

at any time to send, ship, carry or transport out of this State, or to have in his or their possession for that purpose any game mentioned in this Act [quail, prairie chicken or pinnated grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, ruffed grouse, plover, curlew, woodcock, wild duck, goose, brant, crane] and the possession of such game by any person, railroad company, express company or other common carrier shall be deemed presumptive evidence of the violation of the laws of this State enacted for the protection of game: *Provided*, nothing in this Act shall be construed to abridge or repeal any existing laws of this State prohibiting the sale of game within this State: *Provided*, nothing in this section shall prevent any person from taking game during the open season, and three days thereafter, out of the State when shipped in open view, tagged and plainly labeled with the name of the owner thereof, and accompanied by him, to be used for food only, and not for commercial purposes, and in no instance shall any person be permitted to take out of the State, at any one time, a greater number than twenty-five birds. Any person, corporation or company violating any of the provisions of this section, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.

Attempt to violate: [SEC.] 4. Any attempt to violate any provision of any section of this Act shall be deemed a violation of such provision.

Approved, March 6, 1899.

Session Laws of 1901, chap. 132, pp. 222-224.

Sale: SEC. 8. Any person or persons whatever who shall sell or offer for sale within the state of South Dakota, at any time, any carcass or parts of a carcass of any of the game animals named in this act [buffalo, elk, deer, mountain sheep], except as hereinafter provided, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Export: SEC. 9. It shall be unlawful for any railway company, express company, or other common carrier, or the servants or agents of such common carrier, or any other person, persons or corporations at any time to send, ship, carry or transport out of this state any carcass or parts of a carcass or carcasses of any game animals named in this act, except as hereinafter provided.

Sale: SEC. 12. It shall be unlawful for any person, in any one year to kill more than one elk, one buffalo, three deer, and one mountain sheep. Any person having lawfully killed any of the said animals is entitled to the use and possession of the whole of such animal killed; but the barter or sale of the carcass or any part thereof of such animal or animals so killed is hereby prohibited; provided that the skins, heads and antlers of animals lawfully killed may be sold. The possession of the carcasses, skins, heads or antlers of such animals in excess of the number as herein provided shall be considered prima facie evidence of the violation of the provisions of this section, except when in the possession of an operating taxidermist for stuffing or mounting.

Certificates: SEC. 13. Every person, who may wish to transport beyond the limits of this state, any carcass or carcasses, heads, antlers, scalp or skins of any of the game animals named in this act, shall first procure from a justice of the peace of the state a certificate to the effect that such carcass or carcasses, head, heads, antlers or skins were taken from animals lawfully killed. For such certificate a fee of twenty-five cents may be charged by the justice. The giving of a false certificate is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor. Such certificate shall become void after five days from the date thereof. If such carcasses, heads, antlers, scalp or skins are transported by another than the owner, such certificate shall be presented to and retained by the person or corporation so carrying or transporting the same or his or its agent, before such carcasses, etc., are billed for shipment or carried or transported, and such certificate and the possession thereof shall be a sufficient justification for the transportation of such carcasses, etc., beyond the limits of this state.

Penalties: SEC. 19. Where the violation of the provisions of this act is not herein otherwise defined and penalties for a violation provided, every violation of any of the provisions of this act is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof or of any offense named herein for which no penalty is provided, the person or corporation so offending shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars, and if such offending party be a natural person, imprisonment in the county jail not more than thirty days may also be imposed, in the discretion of the court. * * * Upon conviction, the gun or guns, carcass or carcasses, seized at the time of the arrest of such person so convicted, shall be forfeited, and the court before whom such conviction is had may, upon due proof, adjudge the same to be forfeited and order the same to be sold at public or private sale and the proceeds of such sale shall be paid to the county treasurer and by him placed in the game fund of the county.

Approved March 8, 1901.

TENNESSEE.

Acts of 1897, chap. 55, pp. 195-196.

Export: SEC. 1. * * * That it shall be unlawful for any person to export quail, dead or alive, out of the State of Tennessee, for five years from and after the passage of this Act.

Penalty: SEC. 2. * * * That any person violating the first section of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction before any court having jurisdiction, shall be fined not less than five nor more than ten dollars for each quail so exported.

Approved, March 24, 1897.

Besides this general State law, the following special county laws relating to shipment and sale are in force:

Code of 1896.

Carter, Greene, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi, Washington. [Unlawful to export from State quail, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock. Penalty \$25-\$50 or not less than 10 days. Secs. 2948, 2949.]

Gibson. [Unlawful to export from county quail. Penalty \$5-\$25 and imprisonment at discretion of court. Secs. 2930, 2931.]

Grainger, Hamblen. [Unlawful to export from county quail, partridge. Penalty \$25-\$50 or not less than 10 days. Secs. 2953, 2954.]

Acts of 1897.

Anderson, Rutherford, Sumner, Tipton, Williamson. [Unlawful to buy, sell, or export from county quail, partridge, pheasant, grouse, prairie chicken. Penalty \$5-\$25 or imprisonment for not exceeding 30 days, or both. Chap. 157, sec. 3, p. 344.]

Benton. [Unlawful to buy for export from county squirrel, quail, partridge. Penalty ——. Chap. 146, p. 334.]

Bradley. [Unlawful to kill, capture, purchase, or have in possession for export for profit from county quail, partridge. Penalty \$5-\$50 for each offense. Chap. 177, secs. 1, 2, p. 388.]

Carroll, Crockett, Madison, Obion. [Unlawful to kill for export or to export from county quail, partridge. Penalty \$10-\$50 and imprisonment in discretion of court. Chap. 250, secs. 1, 2, p. 564.]

Dyer. [Unlawful to export or receive for exporting from county for profit quail, partridge. Penalty \$10-\$25 and not exceeding 10 days. Chap. 289, secs. 3, 4, p. 612.]

Grundy, Van Buren. [Unlawful to export from county quail, partridge. Penalty \$5-\$10. Chap. 172, secs. 3, 4, p. 381.]

Hawkins. [Unlawful to export for profit from county quail, partridge. Penalty \$25-\$50, and imprisonment in discretion of court. Chap. 220, secs. 3, 4, p. 526.]

Haywood. [Unlawful to kill or capture for profit in county or export from county quail, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock. Penalty \$5-\$25, first offense; \$25-\$50, each subsequent offense. Chap. 203, secs. 2, 4, 5, p. 420.]

Henderson. [Unlawful to export for profit from county quail, partridge. Penalty ——. Chap. 190, p. 405.]

Lauderdale. [Unlawful to export from county deer, quail, wild turkey, duck. Penalty \$10-\$25 for each deer or bird. Chap. 206, secs. 2, 4, p. 402.]

Warren. [Unlawful to kill or capture for sale or export from county or for railroad or express company or wagoner to ship, haul or transport from county, deer, quail, partridge, pheasant, Chinese pheasant, grouse, wild turkey, duck. Penalty (for transporting, etc., by railroad company, etc.,) \$10-\$25. Chap. 191, secs. 4, 6, 7, p. 406.]

Weakley. [Unlawful to export, receive for exporting, carry or cause to be carried from county, quail, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, duck. Penalty \$25-\$50 and imprisonment at discretion of court. Chap. 319, secs. 3, 4, p. 677.]

Acts of 1899.

Hamblen. [Unlawful to export or kill or capture for export from county quail, partridge. Penalty \$10-\$50 and imprisonment at discretion of court. Chap. 309, secs. 2, 3, p. 738.]

Robertson, Sumner, Trousdale. [Unlawful to buy, sell, or export from county quail, partridge, pheasant, grouse. Penalty \$5-\$25 or not exceeding 30 days, or both. Chap. 337, sec. 3, p. 780.]

Acts of 1901.

[Not seen.]

TEXAS.

General Laws of 1897, chap. 149, pp. 214-215.

Property of State: SEC. 1. * * * That all the wild deer, wild antelope, wild turkeys, wild ducks, wild geese and wild grouse, wild prairie chickens (pinnated grouse), wild Mongolian or English pheasants, wild quail or partridges, wild plover, snipe, and jacksnipe, found within the borders of this State, shall be, and the same are hereby, declared to be the property of the public.

Sale: SEC. 2. Whoever shall sell, or offer for sale, have in his possession for the purpose of sale, or whoever shall purchase or have in his possession after purchase, any wild deer or antelope killed in this State, or the carcass thereof, or the fresh hide thereof, or whoever shall sell or offer for sale, or have in his possession for the purpose of sale, or whoever shall purchase, or have in his possession after purchase, any of the game mentioned in section 1 of this act, killed or taken within this State, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum, not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars; *provided*, that the sale and purchase of the game mentioned in section 1 of this act shall not be unlawful when said sale or purchase is made in the county where such game was killed or taken; *provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the sale or shipment of wild ducks and wild geese.

Shipment: SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any express company, railroad company, or other common carrier, or the officers, agents, servants, or employees of the same, to receive for the purpose of transportation, or to transport, carry, or take

beyond the limits of this State, or within this State, any animal, bird, or waterfowl mentioned in section 1 of this act; and it shall be unlawful for any person to transport, carry or take beyond the limits of this State any animal, bird, or fowl mentioned in section 1 of this act; and whoever shall violate the provisions hereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars; *provided*, that each shipment shall constitute a separate offense, and that such express company, railroad company, or other common carrier, or their agents, servants, or employees, shall have the privilege of examining any suspected package for the purpose of determining whether such package contains any of the articles mentioned in section 1 of this act; but this act shall not apply to the shipment or transportation of live Mongolian or English pheasants shipped for scientific or breeding purposes; *provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the sale or shipment of wild ducks and wild geese.

Evidence: SEC. 8. Possession at any season of the year during which the game birds and wild fowls of this State are protected by the laws hereof, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the guilt of the person in possession thereof.

Approved May 27, 1897.

UTAH.

Laws of 1899, chap. 26, p. 43.

Shipment: SEC. 26. * * * It shall be unlawful to ship or transport any quail out of the above-named counties [Kane and Washington] at any time except for the purpose of propagation, under the direction of the State and county fish and game wardens.

Penalties: SEC. 27. [Violation of any of the provisions of this act relating to game, a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$10.]

Export: SEC. 29. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons at any time to ship or cause to be shipped, carried or transported out of the State any of the animals [deer, elk, mountain sheep, buffalo or bison, antelope,] birds, [quail, partridge, pheasant, prairie chicken, sage hen or grouse, mourning dove, snipe, duck, goose, brant, swan, English, Chinese, or Mongolian pheasant, pinnated grouse, introduced game birds] * * * or any part thereof mentioned in this act * * *

Approved March 9, 1899.

VERMONT.

Vermont Statutes, 1894, p. 828.

Killing for export: SEC. 4613. If a person at any time takes, kills, purchases, receives or causes to be taken, killed or received, a woodcock or ruffed grouse, commonly called partridge, for the purpose of shipping or in any manner disposing of the same to persons outside of this State for traffic or gain, he shall be fined ten dollars.
* * *

Acts of 1896, No. 94, pp. 74-75.

Shipping deer: SEC. 4. Deer killed or taken in Vermont shall not be transported by any person or corporation, except that the carcass, or parts thereof, of one deer, lawfully killed in the State may be transported in the open season and for ten days thereafter when open to view, tagged and plainly labeled with the name of the owner thereof and accompanied by him; and the possession of deer or a part thereof by a common carrier or servant of a common carrier, unaccompanied by the owner, or not tagged and plainly labeled with his name, shall be a violation of the provisions of this

section by such common carrier and servant. But this section shall not apply to the head, feet or pelt of deer severed from the body.

Penalty: SEC. 5. A person or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be fined one hundred dollars for each offense, one-half of the same to go to the complainant, the other half to the State.

Approved November 24, 1896.

Acts of 1896, No. 96, p. 76.

Sale, Birds: SEC. 1. No person or corporation shall kill, expose for sale, or have in possession at any time any game bird for which there is a close season in this State [quail, ruffed grouse or partridge, introduced pheasant, English partridge, plover, woodcock, English snipe, duck, goose] except for consumption as food within the State. But this shall not prevent a person residing out of the State from taking game birds in open season and three days thereafter out of the State when shipped open to view, tagged and plainly labeled with the name of the owner thereof and accompanied by him. Any person or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section, or any person who, not being the actual owner of such game birds, to aid another in such transportation falsely represents himself to be the owner thereof, shall be fined fifty dollars for each offense; and the delivery to or reception by any person or corporation within this State of any such game birds for shipment to a point without the State shall be prima facie evidence that the same were killed and are possessed within the State for a purpose other than that of being consumed as food within the State.

Approved, November 24, 1896.

VIRGINIA.

The general State game laws (Code of 1887, Chap. XCV, and Supplement to the Code, 1900, Chap. XCV) contain only provisions against sale of game in close seasons. The following abstracts of local laws are taken from the Acts of Assembly, 1888-1900, and are arranged alphabetically by counties.

Augusta: [Unlawful to kill or capture deer, partridge or quail, pheasant or ruffed grouse, wild turkey for purpose of shipping to any point outside of State. Penalty \$5-\$20 for each offense. Railroad, express, or other transportation company receiving for shipment any of above and shipping to any point outside State to be fined not less than \$20 for each offense. Acts 1897-1898, chap. 683, secs. 4, 5.]

Floyd: [Unlawful to kill or capture partridges, pheasants, or wild turkeys at any time to be sold, shipped, or taken out of the county. Penalty \$20-\$100 or commitment to jail until fine and costs are paid. Acts 1893-1894, chap. 762, secs. 1, 2.]

Frederick: [Unlawful for nonresident of State at any time to offer for sale, or ship for purposes of sale partridge or quail, pheasant or ruffed grouse, wild turkey, woodcock. Penalty \$20 or imprisonment 30 days. Acts 1889-1890, chap. 133, secs. 1, 2.]

[Unlawful to carry, send, transport, or ship, dead or alive, game or game birds of any kind to any point outside of county. Penalty \$10 for first offense, double for each subsequent offense. Any stage-line, railroad or express company receiving such for shipment or transportation to be fined \$50. Not applicable to shipment of rabbits or hares. Acts 1893-1894, chap. 344, sec. 5.]

Greenesville: [Unlawful to sell or offer for sale partridges (or quail) killed, captured, or obtained in this county. Penalty \$2-\$5 for first offense, \$5-\$10 for any subsequent offense. Acts 1899-1900, chap. 1073, secs. 6, 7.]

Henry: [Unlawful to export from county, partridges or quail, dead or alive. Penalty \$10 or imprisonment 30 days. Acts 1897-1898, chap. 812, secs. 3, 4.]

Lee: [Unlawful without hunting license to ship or transport partridges (or quail) from county, or for licensee to ship partridges (or quail) not killed by himself. Penalty \$10-\$20. Acts 1899-1900, chap. 330, secs. 6, 7.]

Page: [Unlawful to kill, capture, offer for sale, or buy partridges (or quail) killed or captured in county for purpose of shipping beyond county limits. Penalty \$5-\$20 for each offense. Railroad, express or other transportation company receiving for shipment and shipping any partridge (or quail) killed or captured in county beyond county limits to be fined not less than \$20 each offense. Acts 1895-1896, chap. 787, secs. 1, 2.]

Pittsylvania: [Unlawful at any time to ship partridges (dead or alive) to points outside the State, and any railroad or express company knowingly receiving such consignments to be fined not less than \$50 for first offense and double for each subsequent offense. Not applicable to non-resident sportsmen who come for recreation and pleasure, who do not shoot for market, and who take away game as baggage on railroad lines on which they are traveling as passengers. Acts 1893-1894, chap. 424, sec. 2.]

Princess Anne: [Unlawful for nonresidents to shoot at or kill wild fowl for profit or sale, either directly or indirectly, unless they own or rent shores on Back Bay. Penalty \$50-\$100, or 30-90 days, or both. Acts 1893-1894, chap. 86, secs. 4, 5.]

Rockingham: [Unlawful to kill or capture for purpose of shipping to any point outside of State, any deer, partridge or quail, pheasant or ruffed grouse, or wild turkey. Penalty \$5-\$20. Railroad or express company, or other transportation company receiving above for shipment or shipping same to any point outside of State to be fined \$20 or more for each offense. Acts 1893-1894, chap. 610, secs. 4, 5.]

Shenandoah: [Unlawful to carry, send, transport or ship, dead or alive, game or game birds of any kind to any point outside the county. Penalty \$10 for first offense; double for each subsequent offense. Any stage line or railroad or express company receiving game for shipment or transportation, to be fined \$50. Not applicable to shipment or transportations of rabbits or hares. Acts 1895-1896, chap. 790, sec. 7.]

[Unlawful for nonresident of State at any time to offer for sale, or ship for purposes of sale, partridge or quail, pheasant or ruffed grouse, wild turkey, woodcock. Penalty \$20 or imprisonment 30 days. Acts 1889-1890, chap. 133, secs. 1, 2.]

Sussex: [Unlawful to sell or offer for sale partridges or quail killed, captured, or obtained in the county. Penalty \$2-\$5 for first offense, \$5-\$10 for any subsequent offense. Acts 1899-1900, chap. 1073, secs. 6, 7.]

WASHINGTON.

Session Laws of 1897, Chap. LII, pp. 84-86.

Sale: SEC. 12 [as amended by Laws of 1899, Chap. CXXXVIII, sec. 3]. Every person who shall offer for sale or market, or sell or barter any moose, elk, caribou, killed in this State, antelope, mountain sheep or goat, deer, or the hide or skin of any moose, elk, deer or caribou, or any grouse, pheasant, ptarmigan, partridge, sage hen, prairie chicken or quail at any time of the year, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 13 [as amended by Laws of 1899, Chap. CXXXVIII, sec. 4]. Every person, agent or employe of a company or corporation, hotel-keeper, restaurant keeper, boarding house keeper, or keeper of a market, or other person who shall buy or barter for, at any time of the year, the whole or any part of the meat of any moose, elk, caribou, antelope, mountain sheep or goat, deer, or the hide or skin of any moose, elk, deer or caribou, or any grouse, pheasant, ptarmigan, partridge, sage hen, prairie chicken or quail, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

Penalties: SEC. 18. Every person convicted of any of the misdemeanors defined in the foregoing sections of this act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars (\$10) nor more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, together with the costs of the prosecution in such action, and in default of the payment of said fine, shall be imprisoned in the county jail one day for each two dollars (\$2) of such fine; and upon the trial of any person, agent or employe of a company or corporation, proof of the possession of the wild animals, birds, or song birds, when it is unlawful to take, kill or have same, shall be *prima facie* evidence that the said wild game animal, game bird, or song bird, was unlawfully taken or killed by the person having possession of same.

Approved, March 11, 1897.

Session Laws of 1901, Chap. CXXXIV, pp. 280-281.

Export: SEC. 5. That [section] 7358 of Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows: Section 7358. Every steamboat company, railroad company, express company, or other common carrier, their officers, agents and servants and every other person who shall transfer, carry or take out of this State, or who shall receive for the purpose of transferring from this State any of the wild game birds or animals enumerated in this act [moose, elk, caribou, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat, deer, grouse, partridge, prairie chicken, sage hen, native pheasant, ptarmigan, swan, sand-hill crane, rail, plover, any game duck or other game water fowl], shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as hereinafter provided: *Provided, however,* That upon the granting of a similar privilege by the Legislature of the State of Oregon¹ or Idaho to the citizens or residents of the State of Washington, nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent any citizen or resident of the State of Oregon or Idaho from personally taking with him any game to the limit of one day's hunt, killed by himself, in the State of Washington, when it is lawful to take and kill the same; but this provision shall be strictly construed, and the burden of the proof shall be upon the person taking with him such game to establish the fact that the same was personally killed by himself: *Provided,* that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent any steamboat company, express company, railroad company, or other common carrier, their officers, agents and servants, from receiving any of the game birds or animals enumerated in this act from transferring them from one point to another point within this State when said game birds or animals are accompanied by the affidavit of the shipper that the same is not shipped for sale or profit.

Approved March 18, 1901.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Acts of 1899, chap. 22, p. 89.

Export: [SEC.] 1. * * * No person, firm or corporation shall at any time kill or have in possession any deer, wild turkey, quail, pheasant or ruffed grouse, or any part of the same, with the intention of sending or transporting the same or having the same sent or transported beyond the limits of this State.

Any person violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars, and may, at the discretion of the court or justice trying the case, be confined in jail not more than ten days.

* * * the reception by any person within this State of any deer, wild turkey, quail, pheasant, or ruffed grouse for shipment to a point without the State shall be

¹ Same privilege granted in Oregon. See p. —.

prima facie evidence that the said deer, wild turkey, pheasant, or ruffed grouse, were killed within this State for the purpose of carrying the same beyond its limits.

Approved February 22, 1899.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin Statutes, 1898, Vol. I, chap. 62, pp. 1113-1114.

Shipment: SEC. 1498*m* [as amended 1901]. Any person or corporation, or any agent or servant of the latter, who shall, for compensation or otherwise, * * * transport any of the animals, fowl or birds for which a close season is prescribed by law, during such season, or ship, carry or transport, offer or receive for shipment or transportation to any place beyond this State any feathered game protected by these statutes except live birds and also fifty birds or fowl of any variety when the same are accompanied by and in the possession of the owner thereof * * * or ship, transport or carry out of this State to sell or offer for sale any duck of any variety or any snipe or plover between the first day of December and the next succeeding first day of September, shall forfeit not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each such violation, to be recovered in a civil action brought in the name of the State by the State fish and game warden or one of his deputies. The possession of any such animals, fowl or birds during the close season therefor, for shipment or in transit, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the violation of this section. * * * It shall be the duty of every person whenever any animal, fish or game of any of the kinds the taking, catching or killing of which is prohibited by law at any or all times (except during the periods in which the same may be lawfully taken, caught or killed) is offered to him for transportation out of this State to at once notify and give full particulars concerning such offer and by whom made, to the State fish and game warden or one of his deputies. All sections of these statutes relating to having in possession or under control, or the sale, shipment or transportation of any animal, fish, water-fowl or bird, shall be construed to include any and all parts of the flesh and meat thereof.

Laws of 1899, chap. 312, pp. 565-577.

Nonresident license coupons: [SEC. 11 (amending section 1498*g*, Wisconsin statutes of 1898). Each license for hunting game shall state for what year the same is granted, and shall be valid for no other period than that which the law shall designate to be the open season for the game permitted to be hunted, taken, or killed by the terms of such license, subject to the proviso that all kinds of game can be hunted by a person holding a license for the hunting of deer. * * * Each license for the hunting of deer issued to a nonresident of the State shall be provided with two coupons. Each coupon shall be divided into three sections, lettered "A," "B," and "C," respectively. The holder of a nonresident license shall be entitled to have transported within or without the State one carcass of a deer or part of a carcass of a deer on each of the two coupons attached to his license. The agent receiving the carcass for transportation shall detach section "A" of the coupon and forward said section to the State fish and game warden. Sections "B" and "C" are to be attached to the carcass of deer received for transportation, and all three sections of the coupon must be canceled by said receiving agent, with the date of reception for shipment and his initials written or stamped plainly thereon. While in transit within the State sections "B" and "C" of the coupon must be on the carcass, or said carcass shall be subject to seizure as contraband game. If the place of delivery is within the State of Wisconsin, the delivering agent shall, before delivery to consignee, detach section "C" and forward said section to the State fish and game warden, leaving section "B" attached to the carcass. Agents or employees of trans-

portation companies must transmit sections of coupons within two days of the date of shipment or delivery, respectively. If the carcass of a deer be consigned to a point without the State of Wisconsin, the agent, servant, or employe of the transportation company in charge of said carcass while in transit within the State, shall detach section "C" of the coupon and deliver the same to the agent of the transportation company at the last station or place in the State where the train or other conveyance of said company shall stop. And it shall be the duty of said agent to whom said section of the coupon is delivered to immediately forward the same to the State fish and game warden, after writing or stamping thereon the name of the station or place and date of receipt thereat of said section of said coupon. Any agent, servant, or employe of any transportation company, or common carrier, who shall receive for shipment or transport any carcass of deer without having the coupons, or sections of coupons, attached thereto, or who shall refuse or neglect to detach the sections of the coupons as herein provided, or shall fail to transmit them to the State fish and game warden as herein provided, shall be punished by a fine of twenty-five to one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment of thirty days to ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. No transportation company, or common carrier, shall receive for transportation or transport any carcass of deer unless the same shall be received, carried, and delivered pursuant to the provisions of this section relative to coupons, and shall only be received, carried, or delivered during the open season for transportation of carcasses of deer.]

Resident license coupons: SEC. 13. Section 1498s, Wisconsin statutes of 1898, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 1498s. Every person who has resided in this State for one year previous to applying for a license to hunt game and who desires to hunt the same must first obtain a license from the county clerk of the county in which he resides, * * * The license so issued to any resident of this State shall have attached two coupons for the shipment of deer. Each coupon shall be divided into two sections lettered "A" and "B" respectively. The holder of a resident coupon license shall be entitled to offer for transportation or have transported within the State by a common carrier of this State one carcass of a deer or part of carcass of deer on each of the two coupons attached to his license. The agent receiving the carcass or part of carcass for transportation shall detach section "A" of the coupon on which the same is to be transported and forward said section to the State fish and game warden. Section "B" is to be attached to the carcass or part of carcass of deer received for transportation and the two sections of the coupon must be canceled by said receiving agent, with the date of reception for shipment and his initials written or stamped plainly [sic] thereon. While in transit, section "B" of the coupon must be on the said carcass or part of carcass of deer or the said carcass or part of carcass of deer shall be subject to seizure as contraband game. The receiving agent or employe of transportation companies or common carriers are required to transmit to the State fish and game warden section "A" of the coupon as herein required, must so transmit the same within two days of the date of shipment. Any agent, servant or employe of any transportation company or common carrier who shall receive for shipment or transport any carcass of deer or part of carcass of deer without having the coupon attached thereto as herein provided, or who shall refuse or neglect to detach section "A" of the coupon as herein provided, or who shall fail to transmit or forward to the State fish and game warden as herein provided the section by him detached, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. No transportation company or common carrier shall receive for transportation, or transport or attempt to transport any carcass of deer or part of a carcass of deer unless the same shall be received for transportation, carried and delivered pursuant to the provisions of this section relative to

the coupons and parts of coupons, and shall only be received for shipment, carried or delivered during the season or time which the laws of the State shall fix as the open season for the transportation of carcasses of deer or parts of carcasses of deer.

Shipping limit: SEC. 17. It is unlawful and is prohibited for any person holding a non-resident license as herein described to take out of the State more than fifty birds, fowls or animals, protected by the laws of this State, in any one year. *Provided*, that this section shall be construed to mean that when fifty birds, fowls or animals of any kind or variety have been taken from the State by holder of a non-resident license further right to take any kind of birds, fowls or animals by the holder of the said license shall cease. No transportation company or common carrier shall receive for transportation or shipment out of the State any birds, fowls or animals protected by the laws of the State, except when the same shall be in the personal possession of, or carried as baggage or express by the owner thereof, and such owner shall have in his possession at the time of such taking out of the State a non-resident license duly issued to him under the provisions of law, and shall accompany the said birds, fowls or animals on the same train or other conveyance of the common carrier beyond the borders of the State. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than sixty days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Shipment: SEC. 18 [as amended 1901]. It is unlawful and is prohibited for any person a resident of this State to ship within this State any birds, fowls or animals, protected by the laws of this State, except when the same shall be in the personal possession of or carried as baggage or express by the owner thereof, and such owner shall have in his possession a resident license duly issued to him under the provision of law, and shall accompany the said birds, fowls or animals on the same train or other conveyance; provided, that there shall be only one shipment each day by any one person and that the number of birds or animals carried at any one shipment shall not exceed twenty-five altogether, and also provided that this section shall not apply to any game except woodcock, partridge, pheasant, prairie chicken or prairie hen, grouse of any variety, plover of any variety, and also provided that the number of snipe of any variety and aquatic [sic] fowl that may be transported under this section shall not exceed fifty. All game shipped or had in possession in violation of this act may be seized, confiscated and sold by any warden as provided by law. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than sixty days nor more than six months or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Marking packages: SEC. 19 [as amended 1901]. It is hereby required that any and all packages containing fish or game shall be labeled in plain letters on the address side of the package, so as to disclose the number of pounds of each kind of fish and the number of each variety of game, animals or birds contained therein. Any person who shall deliver to a common carrier for transportation any package or parcel containing fish or game, which said package or parcel shall not be so labeled as herein required, or who shall place upon said package or parcel a false statement as to the contents thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty days, nor more than ninety days, or by both fine and imprisonment. Any shipment made or had in possession in violation of this law may be seized, confiscated and sold by any warden as provided by law.

SEC. 20 [as amended 1901]. Every person delivering to a common carrier a package or parcel containing fish or game, shall place upon said package the name and address of the shipper and the name and address of the person to whom shipped.

Any person violating the provisions of this section shall upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars. Any shipment made or had in possession in violation of this law may be seized, confiscated and sold by any warden as provided by law.

Unmarked packages: SEC. 21. It shall be unlawful, and is hereby prohibited, for any common carrier or agent, servant or employee of a common carrier, to receive for transportation or transport any package or parcel containing fish or game, unless the same shall be labeled as provided in sections 19 and 20 of this act. Any person, firm, or corporation violating the provisions of this section shall be required to forfeit to the State of Wisconsin a sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, in the discretion of the court.

Examination: SEC. 22. It shall be within the power of every officer charged with the enforcement of laws protecting fish and game to examine and open any package in the possession of a transportation company, which said package he shall suspect or have reason to believe contains contraband fish or game. It is hereby made the duty of every common carrier, agent, servant or employee thereof, to permit any officer charged with the enforcement of laws for the protection of fish and game to examine and open any package or parcel in the possession of said common carrier, or agent, servant or employee thereof, which the said officer so charged with the enforcement of said laws shall suspect or have reason to believe contains fish or game protected by the laws of the State, and not entitled under such law to be transported, or when the said officer shall suspect or have reason to believe that the said package or parcel is falsely labeled. Any person, firm or corporation refusing to an officer charged with the enforcement of the fish and game laws permission to examine or open any such package or parcel or shall in any manner hinder or impede such action by the said officer, shall forfeit to the State of Wisconsin a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred and fifty dollars, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 23. It shall be unlawful and is hereby prohibited for any person, firm or corporation acting as common carrier to bring into this State any fish or game from any State during the time that such other State prohibits the transportation of such fish or game from said State to a point without the same. Any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this section shall be required to forfeit to the State the sum of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars in the discretion of the court.

Property of State: SEC. 26. Section 4560, Wisconsin statutes of 1898 is hereby amended to read as follows: The ownership of and the title to all fish and game in the state of Wisconsin is hereby declared to be in the state, and no fish or game shall be caught, taken or killed in any manner at any time, or had in possession except the person so catching, taking, killing or having in possession shall consent that the title to said fish and game shall be and remain in the state of Wisconsin for the purpose of regulating and controlling the use and disposition of the same after such catching, taking or killing. The catching, taking, killing or having in possession of fish or game at any time, or in any manner, or by any person, shall be deemed a consent of said person that the title of the state shall be and remain in the state for said purpose of regulating the use and disposition of the same, and said possession shall be consent to such title in the state whether said fish or game were taken within or without this state.

Game in transit: SEC. 28. It shall be unlawful and is prohibited for any person, firm or corporation or common carrier to ship into, or through this State from any other State any fish or game prohibited by the laws of said State to be shipped or transported and it shall be the duty of the State fish and game warden of this State or his deputy, to seize, hold, and dispose of, according to the laws of this State, any fish or game brought into or shipped into this State, or carried through, or attempted

to be carried through this State, prohibited to be so shipped or transported by the laws of any other State, and further to dispose of the same according to the laws of this State. Any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this act shall be required, upon due proof thereof, to forfeit a sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, in the discretion of the court.

Approved May 2, 1899.

Laws of 1901, chap. 156.

Game birds defined: SEC. 1. * * * For the purposes of this act the following only shall be considered game birds: The several species of wild geese, ducks, wood cock, snipe, plover, grouse, prairie chickens, pheasant, partridge and quail, designated by name and protected by the game laws of this state.

Approved April 9, 1901; published April 12, 1901.

Laws of 1901, chap. —.

[Note: Sec. 13 is incorporated above in chap. 312, 1899, sec. 18; sec. 16 in sec. 19; sec. 17 in sec. 20; and sec. 21 in Wis. Stats. sec. 1498 m.]

Sale seasons: SEC. 14. Section 14, chapter 311, laws of 1899, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 14, chapter 311 of the laws of 1899. It shall be unlawful and is prohibited to buy, sell or transport any green hide, green head, carcass or part of a carcass of any buck, deer, doe or fawn between the fifth day of December and the succeeding fifteenth day of November. Provided that this section shall not prohibit the shipment into this state at any time [of] the hides or skins of deer from another state if the same be lawfully taken and had in possession in the state from which such shipment is made. Any shipment made or had in possession in violation of this law may be seized confiscated and sold by and [any] warden as provided by law. Any person or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars and by imprisonment until said fine is paid, not exceeding sixty days.

Permits: SEC. 26. Section 1498i of the statutes of 1898 is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 1498i. The state fish and game warden may on satisfactory testimonials, issue to any person a resident of this state, a permit to take any of the nests, eggs, birds, fowls, fish or animals of the state under conditions and restrictions fixed by said warden.

Tagging deer: SEC. 28. Whenever any resident of this state holding a hunting license, shall kill a deer during the open season he shall immediately attach to the carcass of said deer section B of one of the coupons of his license. Whenever a non-resident of this state holding a hunting license for the hunting of all kinds of protected game of this state shall kill a deer during the open season he shall immediately attach to the carcass of said deer sections B and C of one of the coupons of his license. Any person, company or corporation, before receiving for shipment, any carcass or part of a carcass of any deer, shall detach from the license of the shipper section A, of one of the coupons of said license and compare the same with the coupon or coupons attached to said carcass or part of a carcass and if they correspond the carcass or part of a carcass may be shipped provided the said carcass or part of a carcass of deer be accompanied by the shipper from the place of shipment to destination if within the state and to state line if destination be to a point without the state. Any carcass or part of a carcass of any deer had in possession in or near any hunting camp or found in transit or in any place for sale or storage, without the section of the hunting license coupon mentioned attached, may be seized, confiscated and sold by any warden as provided by law. Any resident who shall neglect or refuse to

comply with the provisions of this act, or any non-resident who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this act, or any person or agent of any person, company or corporation who shall receive for shipment or ship any carcass or part of a carcass of any deer in violation of this act shall on conviction thereof pay a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars or [shall be punished] by imprisonment in the county jail not less than twenty days nor more than three months.

WYOMING.

Revised Statutes, 1899, pp. 602-604.

Certificate: SEC. 2112. Every person who may wish to transport beyond the limits of this State any carcasses, heads, antlers, scalps or skins of any animals killed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, shall first procure from a justice of the peace of this State a certificate stating that said carcasses, heads, antlers, scalps or skins were taken from animals which were killed in season and according to law. * * * [Penalty, \$25-\$100, or imprisonment 10-90 days, or both.]

Sale, Shipment: SEC. 2117. It shall be unlawful at any time to capture, or pursue for the purpose of capturing, any of the wild animals mentioned in section 2107 [deer, elk, moose, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat], of whatever age, for the purpose of selling or disposing of the same, or for shipping the same out of the State; *Provided*, It shall be lawful to sell any colin or quail for the purpose of breeding, or to take the same alive, for preservation through the winter. It shall also be lawful for any person to take alive on his own premises, at any time and in any manner, any of the animals hereinbefore mentioned for the sole purpose of domesticating, or for scientific or breeding purposes. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars for each wild animal so captured or shipped.

Export of buffalo: SEC. 2119. It shall be unlawful for any person to kill, chase, pursue or catch any buffalo of any age at any season of the year in the State of Wyoming, or to drive or in any manner remove or transport any buffalo out of the State of Wyoming. Any person or persons who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the State penitentiary for not less than three nor more than ten years; *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to tame or domesticated buffalo.

Hides: SEC. 2120. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to purchase, or obtain by barter any green, tanned or untanned hide or hides or horns of any animals mentioned in section two thousand one hundred and seven. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty, nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail for a period of thirty days, or by both.

Shipping carcasses, etc.: SEC. 2121. It shall be unlawful for any railway, express company, stage line or other public carrier, or any of their agents or employees, or other person or persons, to receive or have in their possession for transportation any carcass, or part of carcass, hides, tanned or untanned, or horns of any of the animals mentioned in this chapter, except as otherwise provided by law. Except that nothing in this chapter shall prevent shipping or transporting in any manner mounted heads or stuffed birds or animals to any point in or out of the State; *Provided*, that such birds or animals were not killed in violation of this chapter, or that heads or horns were not taken from animals killed in violation of this chapter. Any person or persons or corporation knowingly transporting game or fish for market within or out of the State, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in the sum of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than

five hundred dollars for each consignment from one consignor to one consignee; *Provided*, That none of the provisions of this section shall apply to game or fish in transit into or through this State from other States and Territories.

Approved February 15, 1899.

Session Laws of 1901, chap. 37, p. 36.

Game birds defined: SEC. 1. * * * For the purposes of this act the following only shall be considered game birds: The Anatidae, commonly known as swans, geese, brant and river and lake ducks; the Rallidae, commonly known as rails, coots and mud-hens; the Limicolae, commonly known as shore-birds, plovers, snipe, sandpipers, tattlers, willets, curlews, godwits [godwits] and avocets; the Gallinaw [Gallinae], commonly known as grouse, prairie chickens, pheasants, sagehens, partridges and quails.

Approved February 14, 1901.

CANADIAN EXPORT LAWS.

Extract from the Customs Tariff.

Export: [SEC.] 8. The export of deer, wild turkeys, quail, partridge, prairie fowl and woodcock, in the carcase or parts thereof, is hereby declared unlawful and prohibited; and any person exporting or attempting to export any such article shall for each such offense incur a penalty of one hundred dollars, and the article so attempted to be exported shall be forfeited, and may, on reasonable cause of suspicion of intention to export, be seized by any officer of the customs, and, if such intention is proved, shall be dealt with as for breach of the Customs laws: Provided, that this section shall not apply to the export, under such regulations as are made by the Governor in Council, of any carcase or part thereof of any deer raised or bred by any person, company or association of persons upon his or their own lands.

The Governor in Council is further authorized to regulate "the number of deer and parts thereof which may be exported in any year, when shot, under Provincial or Territorial authority in Canada, by any person not domiciled in Canada for sport, and for limiting the ports at which such deer may be exported, and for prescribing the conditions under which such exportation may be permitted: Provided, that deer in the carcase or parts thereof may be exported as prescribed by such regulations notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any Act of the Parliament of Canada."

[No prohibition against export of live game in the customs laws.]

Regulations respecting export of 'Home-bred Deer.' Order in Council No. 1064 B, August 17, 1899.

Domesticated Deer: Any person who wishes to export any carcass or parts thereof of deer raised or bred upon his own land, or upon lands owned by a Company or Association of persons of which he is a member, shall make affidavit upon the face of the export entry to the effect that the deer, the carcass or parts whereof is so entered for exportation, was raised or bred upon his own lands or upon lands owned or held by a company or association of persons of which he is a member (describing the location of such lands, and naming the association or company holding the same).

Regulations respecting export of deer shot for sport. Customs Dept. Mem. No. 1063 B, August 18, 1899.

The following Regulations respecting the Export of Deer, shot for sport by persons not domiciled in Canada, have been made and established, viz:—

1. Deer when shot for sport under Provincial or Territorial Authority in Canada, by any person not domiciled in Canada may be exported under the following conditions and limitations:—

Ports: 1. The deer may be exported only at the Customs Ports of Halifax, Yarmouth, Macadam Junction, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Niagara Falls, Fort Erie, Windsor, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, and such other Ports as shall from time to time by the Minister of Customs be designated for the export of deer.

Seasons: 2. The exportation of deer in the carcase or parts thereof (except as to

cured deer heads and hides of deer) shall be permitted only during or within fifteen days after the "open season" allowed for shooting deer under the laws of the Province or Territory where the deer to be exported has been shot.

Number: 3. No person shall in one year export more than the whole or parts of two deer, nor shall exportation of such deer be made by the same person on more than two occasions during one calendar year.

Prohibitions: 4. Deer in the carcase or any part thereof which has been killed in contravention of any Provincial or Territorial law shall not be exported, nor shall any deer in the carcase or parts thereof be exported without the permit of the Collector of Customs accompanying the shipment.

Nonresident: 5. A person, not domiciled in Canada, who has shot deer for sport and not for gain or hire, under Provincial or Territorial Authority may make an export entry in duplicate of deer in the carcase or parts thereof so shot by him and allowed to be exported—upon subscribing and attesting before a Collector of Customs a Declaration in the following form to be annexed to said export entry, viz.:—

* * * * *

Permit: 6. The Exporter shall produce his license or permit for shooting deer under Provincial or Territorial Authority to the Collector of Customs before the exportation of the deer and the Collector shall indorse thereon a description of the quantity and parts entered for exportation.

The Collector of Customs at any Customs Port of Entry designated for the Export of Deer, upon receiving the said export entries duly completed, may thereupon under the seal of the Custom House, issue his permit for the exportation of the deer, if satisfied as to the identity of the sportsman and that the exportation is not prohibited.

PROVINCIAL LAWS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Statutes of 1898, 61 Vic., chap. 24, pp. 123-125.

Game birds defined: [SEC.] 2. * * * The expression "game bird," wherever the same occurs in this Act, shall mean a bird protected by the provisions of this Act. [Birds living on noxious insects, bittern, blackbird (English), chaffinch, duck, grouse (including prairie chicken), gull, heron, linnet, meadowlark, partridge (English), pheasant, plover, quail, robin, skylark, thrush.]

Export: [SEC.] 4. No person shall at any time purchase or have in possession, with intent to export, or cause to be exported or carried out of the limits of this Province, or shall at any time or in any manner export, or cause to be exported or carried out of the limits of this Province, any or any portion of the animals or birds mentioned in this Act [deer, elk, moose, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat, hare, quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, duck and certain nongame birds enumerated in section 2], in their raw state; and this provision shall apply to railway, steamship and express companies. In determining the question of intent of any party charged under this section, any competent proof that the accused has within one year exported, or caused to be exported or carried beyond the limits of this Province, any bird or animal covered by this section, or any part of such bird or animal, shall be received as prima facie evidence of the existence of such unlawful intent charged in the complaint or information: Provided that it shall be lawful for any person having a licence under section 15 of this Act to export, or cause to be exported or carried out of the Province, the heads, horns and skins of such animals mentioned in section 9, subsection (d), of this Act, as have been legally killed by such licence-holder: Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to bear or beaver, marten or land otter.

Sale: [SEC.] 9. It shall be unlawful for any person at any time—

(b) To buy or sell the heads of mountain sheep:

(d) To expose for sale any deer without its head on, or any game bird without its plumage.

Specimens: [SEC.] 12. The provisions of this Act shall not apply * * * to the Curator of the Provincial Museum, or his assistant, assistants, or agent (appointed by him in writing), while collecting specimens of natural history for the Provincial Museum. * * *

Sale seasons: [SEC.] 13. No person shall buy or sell, or have in his or her possession, any of the said animals or birds, or any part or portion of any such animals or birds, during the period in which they are so protected: Provided always, that if lawfully killed and obtained, they may be exposed for sale for five days, and no longer, immediately after the commencement of such periods of protection. * * *

Penalties: [SEC.] 18. * * * Any person offending against any other provisions [than secs. 8 and 14] of this Act or of any regulations under it shall be liable for each offence, on conviction thereof in a summary manner as aforesaid, to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, with costs, to be levied by distress, or to imprisonment for any time not exceeding thirty days, or to both fine and imprisonment.

May 20, 1898.

MANITOBA.

Statutes of 1900, 63-64 Vic., cap. 14, pp. 76-78.

Sale: [SEC.] 15. No person, either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person or persons, shall sell, purchase or offer or expose for sale, barter or exchange any of the animals mentioned in section 3 [deer, cabri or antelope, elk or wapiti, moose, reindeer or cariboo], other than the heads and hides of such animals, nor any of the birds mentioned in sub-section (a) and (b) of section 6 [grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant or partridge, plover, quail, woodcock, snipe, sandpiper].

Export: [SEC.] 17. No person or corporation shall at any time or in any manner export or cause to be exported or carried out of the limits of this Province any of the animals or birds mentioned in this Act, excepting on a special permit from the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, and then only in case of live animals or birds for the purpose of domestication, and mounted heads and dressed skins, and not in any one case to exceed two in number of each kind. This provision shall apply to railways, express companies and other common carriers.

Penalty: [SEC.] 24. Any person offending against any of the provisions of sections * * * [15 and 17] of this Act shall be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding \$100 and not less than \$10, together with costs of prosecution; * * *

Assented to May 21, 1900.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Acts of 1899, 62^d Vic., Cap. VIII, pp. 67-88.

Game defined: [SEC.] 2. (b) The expression "game" includes any animal or bird mentioned in this Act, or of a species or class similar thereto. [Moose, caribou, deer, mink, fisher, sable, muskrat, beaver; partridge, goose, brant, teal, wood duck, dusky or black duck, snipe, woodcock, sea gull, pheasant, and 'any small birds which frequent the fields and woods' (except blackbirds, crows and English sparrows).]

False representation: [SEC.] 4. Everyone is guilty of an offence and liable to the penalty hereinafter provided who at any time or season hereafter, in any part of the Province:

(c) Not being the actual owner of the property in Section 5, sub-Section (a) described, falsely and willfully represents himself as such, for the purpose of effecting the transportation thereof. [Penalty, fine \$20-\$50, or imprisonment 20 days to 2 months.]

Shipment: [SEC.] 5. Every corporation, railway, express company, or other common carrier, or person acting as a common carrier, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to the penalty hereinafter provided, who, at any time or season hereafter in any part of the Province:

(a) Carries or transports from place to place any live moose, caribou or deer, or the carcass or any portion thereof, or the green hide of such game unless the same be accompanied by the owner thereof, and be open to view and tagged or labelled with the owner's name and address: [Penalty, fine \$50-\$100.]

(b) Carries or transports without the Province any live game or the carcass or any portion thereof, or the green hide or pelt of any game. Nothing herein shall apply to game transported or exported on the special permit of the Surveyor General under the provisions of Section 44, or to the transportation of heads or hides of moose, caribou or deer, shipped or delivered to any *bona fide* taxidermist within the Province. [Penalty, fine \$50-\$100.]

Sale: [SEC.] 7. Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained it shall be lawful to

(b) Buy, sell, offer or expose for sale

I. Any wild goose or brant between the end of the close season for killing such game, in any year, and the first day of March then next following:

II. Any partridge within the County of Northumberland, provided that such partridge be killed in open season within such County and be not exported therefrom.

Licenses: [SEC.] 44. The Surveyor General may issue licenses not inconsistent with any law of the Dominion of Canada, authorizing the exportation from the Province, or the transportation within the Province of any game, whether alive or dead, and the Surveyor General may also issue licenses permitting the taking or killing of any game within the Province for preservation as specimens of natural history, or for scientific investigation.

[SEC.] 45. No license or permit issued under the provisions of this Act shall be valid unless signed by the Surveyor General and countersigned by the chief game commissioner or warden who may have issued the same.

Acts of 1900, 63° Vic., Cap. XXXIX, pp. 207-210.

Sale, Partridge: [SEC.] 1. Everyone is guilty of an offence and liable to the penalty hereinafter provided who * * * buys or sells or offers or exposes for sale * * * any partridge between the date of the passage of this act and the fifteenth day of September A. D. 1903. [Penalty, fine \$10-\$20 or imprisonment 10-20 days.]

Export of partridges: [SEC.] 13. (1) No person, under a penalty of not less than ten dollars or more than twenty-five dollars for each offence shall hunt, take or kill any partridge or partridges for the purpose of exporting the same, or export or attempt to export the same out of New Brunswick, and in all cases the onus of proving that any such partridge or partridges so hunted, taken or killed, is, or are not intended to be exported as aforesaid shall be upon the person hunting, taking or killing the same, or in whose possession or custody the same may be found, and the partridge or partridges so attempted to be exported shall be forfeited, and may, on reasonable cause of suspicion of intention to export, be seized by any Game Warden or other person for such purpose appointed and authorized by the Surveyor General.

* * * * *

(3) Upon proof having been made that any person or persons have exported or attempted to export any partridge or partridges in violation of sub-section (1) of this section, it shall be presumed that the same were killed within the Province until the contrary is shown beyond any reasonable doubt.

Passed April 12, 1900.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Consolidated Statutes, second series, 1892, cap. 144, p. 980.

Sale of ptarmigan: [SEC.] 1. No person shall hunt, kill, wound, take, sell, bartar, purchase, receive, give away, or have in his possession, any ptarmigan or willow grouse (commonly called partridge), or any other kind of grouse or partridge, or the eggs of any such birds within this colony between the twelfth day of January and the fifteenth day of September in any year, under a penalty of not exceeding one hundred dollars, or, in default of payment, of imprisonment not exceeding three months: * * * *Provided further*, That any person who shall actually have in his possession at or upon the twelfth day of January aforesaid, any ptarmigan or willow grouse shall be allowed to offer for sale such ptarmigan or willow grouse until the twenty-second day of January in each year.

Sale of hares: [SEC.] 3. No person shall hunt, take, kill, wound, sell, barter, receive, purchase, or give away, any wild rabbit or hare, within this colony and its dependencies, from the first day of March until the fifteenth day of September in any year, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars, and, in default of payment, to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one calendar month: * * * Provided also, that with the permission of a Magistrate such rabbit or hare may be taken alive at any time and in any district for the purpose of propagating the species.

Acts of 1899, 62 and 63 Vic., cap. 18, pp. 222-225.

Export: [SEC.] 16. Save as excepted by this Act no person shall export the carcase or skin or any part thereof of any caribou, nor shall the owner, master, officers or crew of any vessel permit the exportation therein of the carcase or skin or any part thereof of any caribou, except by a licensee, and under a permit of a Customs' Officer.

Export under license: [SEC.] 17. (a) A person holding a license under this Act may export a carcase and antlers, skin or any part of any caribou killed under the said license, upon entering the same at some Custom House for exportation and receiving a permit therefor. Such person shall make oath or affirmation, specifying the quantity and quality of the articles which he is about to export, and that the same are portions of caribou killed under license held by him, specifying the person from whom he obtained the said license, and the date thereof, and that the articles about to be exported are not being exported as articles of commerce, and the licensee shall thereupon pay a fee of fifty cents to the Officer of Customs before whom such export entry is made, which fee the said Officer is hereby authorized to retain.

(b) A person not a licensee, but domiciled in this Colony, may export the antlers, head or skin of a caribou upon entering the same for exportation at a Custom House in the Colony and receiving a special permit therefor. Such permit shall not be granted except upon an affidavit made before the Customs' Officer to whom application for a permit is made, stating the name of the owner of the article to be exported, its destination, and the person from whom and place where it was obtained. The affidavit shall be transmitted by the Officer of Customs to the Department of Finance and Customs.

Propagation: [SEC.] 21. It shall be lawful for the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to authorize the capture and exportation of caribou alive and the killing and exportation of caribou, or any part thereof, for the purpose of sale and of exchange to and with game societies or to museums, societies or institutions in other countries, despite any Act forbidding the exportation thereof; and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries may expend any portion of the fund derived hereunder from licenses in purchasing game birds or the eggs of game birds, or moose or elk or other wild animals for the purpose of increasing and improving game.

[SEC.] 24. Any person who shall be convicted of any violation of the provisions of this Act shall thereafter be incapable of receiving a license under this Act.

Penalties: [SEC.] 28. Any person who shall violate any section of this Act for which no other penalty is herein provided shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and in default of payment to imprisonment for any period not exceeding six months. If the master, owner, officers or crew of any vessel be convicted of a violation of section sixteen, the penalty for such violation shall constitute a claim against the said vessel, and become a lien thereon, and may be collected and enforced by the seizure, confiscation and sale of the said vessel despite any change of registry or ownership between the date of the offence and the seizure of the vessel.

Passed June 19, 1899.

Acts of 1899, 62 and 63 Vic., cap. 27, p. 249.

Export of grouse: [SEC.] 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to export from this Colony for sale as an article of commerce any willow or other grouse, or partridge, under a penalty of five dollars for each bird so exported.

Penalty: [SEC.] 3. The penalty provided in the last preceding section may be sued for and recovered in a summary manner by any person before any Justice of the Peace, and in default of payment of such penalty the person liable therefor may be sentenced by such Justice to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.

Propagation: [SEC.] 4. It shall be lawful for the Minister of Marine and Fisheries at any time to authorize the hunting, shooting, taking, killing and export of any willow or other grouse, or partridge, and the taking and export of the eggs of any such game for the purpose of exchange with, or presentation to any other colony or any game society, or otherwise, as he may deem expedient and advisable, and on such terms and conditions as he may see fit to impose.

Passed July 19, 1899.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Consolidated Ordinances 1898, chap. 85.

Domestication: [SEC.] 2. * * * Provided also that the fawn of any of the said animals [elk, moose, cariboo, antelope, deer, mountain sheep or goat] may be taken alive and domesticated. No. 15 of 1895, s. 1; No. 26 of 1897, ss. 1, 3.

Export: [SEC.] 13. No person or corporation shall at any time or in any manner export or cause to be exported or carried out of the limits of the North-West Territories any grouse, partridge, pheasant, prairie chicken, elk, moose, cariboo, antelope or their fawn. No. 8 of 1893, s. 11; No. 26 of 1897, s. 5.

Penalties: [SEC.] 14. Any violation of any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be an offence punishable, on summary conviction before a justice of the peace, * * * with a fine not exceeding \$50, with costs of prosecution, half of which fine shall be paid to the informer on his demand therefor and the other half shall be paid into the general revenue fund of the North-West Territories. * * * On nonpayment of such fine and costs forthwith after conviction the offender shall be imprisoned in the nearest gaol for a period not exceeding two months. No. 8 of 1893, s. 12.

Permits: [SEC.] 16. The commissioner of agriculture upon application being made to him by any person may grant such person written permission to procure birds or eggs for scientific purposes during the close season.

(2) Every such application shall state the kind and number of birds or eggs required and the special scientific purposes for which such birds or eggs are intended and every application shall be verified by affidavit of the applicant. No. 8 of 1893, s. 14; No. 26 of 1897, s. 6.

Sale: [SEC.] 18. No person shall at any time offer for sale, barter or exchange any prairie chicken that has been caught or killed by any person other than himself. No. 8 of 1893, s. 16.

[SEC.] 19. No person shall sell or expose for sale, barter or trade nor shall any person buy or obtain from any other person by barter or trade or in any other manner any mountain sheep or goat or any part thereof. No. 26 of 1897, s. 2.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Statutes of 1896, 59 Vic., chap. 4, pp. 11, 14.

Game defined: [SEC.] 2. * * * "Game" shall mean and include moose, caribou, red deer, American elk, beaver, hares, wild rabbits, minks, and animals

valuable only for their fur (except otters, skunks, woodchuck, raccoon, weasels, bears, wolves, loup-cerviers, wildcats, and foxes), Canada and ruffed grouse, commonly called partridge, pheasants, blackcock, capercailzie, ptarmigan, sharp-tailed grouse, woodcock, snipe, blue-winged ducks, teal, and wood-ducks.

Sale of moose or caribou: [SEC.] 9. Every person who brings or sends the carcase of a moose or caribou to the city of Halifax or any incorporated town for sale, shall bring or send together therewith the neck and forelegs of such moose or caribou, and shall retain and keep the same exposed, together with the meat so offered for sale, and any failure to do so shall be a violation of this section.

(2.) Any officer, member or agent of the Game and Inland Fishery Protection Society of Nova Scotia, any game commissioner, or any police or detective officer or constable, shall have the right, and it shall be his duty, to examine any carcase or part of a carcase of a moose or caribou wherever found or seen, and generally to make such search or enquiry as may be necessary for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not there has been a violation of this section; he shall also have the right, and it shall be his duty, to mark such neck and forelegs in such a manner as to render the same easy of identification; and any one who obstructs, impedes or interferes with such officer, member, agent, or other person in the discharge of his duty, or refuses to give him information or help if requested, shall be guilty of a violation of this section.

(3.) Any person violating this section shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

Licenses: [SEC.] 23. Any game mentioned in this Act may be killed or taken at any time for purposes of scientific investigation, and the eggs of game birds procured for propagation, a special license, setting forth the particular purpose of the inquiry, and signed by the Provincial Secretary, or his deputy, having been first obtained for that purpose from the Provincial Secretary's office.

Passed February 15, 1896.

ONTARIO.

Statutes of Ontario, 63 Vic., 1900, chap. —.

Game defined: [SEC.] 2.—(1) The expressions "game animal" and "game bird" wherever the same occur in this Act, shall mean a bird or animal protected by the provisions of this Act. [Deer, moose, reindeer or caribou, elk or wapiti, black and grey squirrels, hare, cotton-tail rabbit, beaver, otter, muskrat; grouse, pheasant, prairie fowl or partridge, woodcock, quail, wild turkey, swan, goose, duck or other water fowl, snipe, rail, plover or other shore birds.] R. S. O. 1897, c. 287, s. 2.

Special protection: [SEC.] 7. (2) If at any time it shall appear that any migratory game bird is in danger of extinction, and that the hunting, shooting and sale thereof has been, or is about to be, by law forbidden in any two or more of the United States of America lying to the south of the Province of Ontario, one of such States being the State of New York or the State of Pennsylvania or the State of Michigan, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may by Order-in-Council in like manner protect such migratory game bird in this Province for the period in which the same is protected in such States.

(3) If at any time it shall appear that any game animal or non-migratory game bird has for any reason become so diminished in numbers in this Province as to require further protection than is afforded thereto by the provisions of this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may by Order-in-Council forbid the hunting, shooting and sale thereof during any year or season in which such hunting, shooting and sale would under the provisions of this Act be lawful.

Hunting for hire: [SEC.] 12. No person shall for hire, gain or hope of reward, hunt, kill or shoot any game birds or animals, or employ, hire or for valuable con-

sideration induce any other person so to do. Provided that this shall not be held to apply to the *bona fide* employment of any person as guide to accompany any person lawfully hunting or shooting in this Province. 62 V. (2), c. 33, s. 5.

Sale: [SEC.] 15. (2) Except as expressly authorized by license issued under this Act, and as in this section expressly provided, no person shall by himself, his servant, clerk or agent, buy, sell, or expose or keep for sale, or directly or indirectly, on any pretense or device, or for any valuable consideration, barter, give or obtain, to or from any other person, any game animal or bird, or any part thereof, no matter where killed or procured. Provided that the person who has actually and lawfully hunted, taken and killed any game animal or bird may sell the same, or any part thereof, during the open season therefor. Provided also that it shall be lawful to buy from such person, or from the holder of a game dealer's license, any game animal or bird, which such person or licensee is at the time of such sale authorized to sell under the provisions of this Act. Provided also that notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, no snipe, woodcock, quail or partridge shall be bought or sold before September 15th, 1905. 62 V. (2), c. 33, s. 6.

Shipment: [SEC.] 16.—(1) No common carrier or other person shall transport, or receive, or have in possession for that purpose in this Province, at any time, any deer, moose, elk, reindeer, or caribou, or any head, skin or other part thereof, unless there is attached thereto one of the shipping coupons belonging to a license authorizing the shipper to hunt or kill the same as provided in this Act. 62 V. (2) c. 33, s. 7.

(2) No common carrier or other person shall transport or receive or have in possession for that purpose in this Province, any game bird or animal, or any head, skin, or other part thereof, during the close season therefor, unless there be attached thereto (in addition to a shipping coupon if required) an affidavit of the shipper that the same was lawfully hunted and taken. 62 V. (2) c. 33, s. 7.

(3) The two preceding sub-sections shall not apply to prevent the transportation of any deer, moose, elk, reindeer or caribou, or any head, skin or other part thereof, if accompanied by an affidavit that the same was lawfully killed in some other Province of the Dominion of Canada according to the law of such Province. 62 V. (2) c. 33, s. 8 pt.

(4) Any non-resident who may at any time be entitled to hunt or shoot within the Province of Ontario by virtue of a license under this Act, shall, so far as the authority of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario extends, be at liberty to export out of the Province in any one open season game actually and lawfully killed by him, as follows: one bull moose, reindeer or caribou, deer (not exceeding 2), duck (not exceeding 100); but a shipping coupon attached to such license as hereinafter provided must be attached to every such deer and to every parcel or package containing such other game, and such person must, if required by any warden or deputy warden, make a statutory declaration of the fact that such game has been lawfully killed by him. R. S. O. 1897, c. 287, ss. 4 (3), 14 (3), 62 V. (2) c. 33, s. 2 (1).

(5) Except as aforesaid, no person shall at any time export from the Province of Ontario, or with such intent hunt, take or kill any game animal or bird, except any deer, moose, elk, reindeer or caribou which are not wild but which are the private property of any person and have been killed or taken by such person or by his consent in and upon his own lands and premises. R. S. O. 1897, c. 287, s. 14 (3).

(6) Every express company and common carrier, and every person or corporation engaged in the business of purveying or dealing in game, shall upon request permit any warden or deputy warden to enter and inspect any building or car for the purpose of searching for game illegally killed or possessed, and shall afford such warden or deputy warden all reasonable facilities in making such search. 62 V. (2) c. 33, s. 8 pt.

(7) All bags, boxes and parcels of every kind in which game is packed for transportation, shall be so constructed as to show the contents thereof and shall be

marked or labelled with the description of the contents and the name and address of the owner thereof. 62 V. (2) c. 33, s. 8.

Coupons: [Sec.] 26.—(1) There shall be attached to every [hunting]-license issued under the preceding section two shipping coupons according to the form established by the Board of Game Commissioners as aforesaid, except that only one coupon shall be attached to license to hunt moose, and when any deer, moose, reindeer or caribou, or any part thereof, or any game for export under section sixteen of this Act, is presented for shipment at any railway station, steamboat landing or other point of shipment, one of the said coupons shall be signed and detached by the person to whom the license is issued, in the presence of the shipping agent or clerk in charge of the office at such point of shipment, and attached to each deer or other animal, or part thereof, or package as aforesaid, and thereupon such shipping agent shall write across the face of such coupon the word "cancelled"; and any person, shipping agent or clerk neglecting so to do, or shipping or assisting in the shipment of anything to which a shipping coupon is required to be attached, without complying in all respects with the provisions of this section, shall be guilty of an offense against this Act. R. S. O., 1897, c. 287, s. 3 (3). 62 V. (2), c. 33, ss. 1, (1), 2 (1).

(2) The Chief Warden if satisfied that more than two shipping coupons will reasonably be required by a non-resident applying for a license under Section 25a of this Act, may issue to such person non-resident license having more than two coupons thereto, an additional duplicate license upon payment of such additional fee and subject to such conditions as may be established by regulation of the Board of Game Commissioners.

Licenses: [Sec.] 27.—(1) The Chief Warden shall, subject to such rules and conditions, and upon payment of such fees, not exceeding the amounts hereinafter specified, as may from time to time be fixed and established by regulation of the Board of Game Commissioners, issue licenses to persons applying therefor for the purposes hereinafter specified.

COLD STORAGE.

(a) Authorizing any person or corporation engaged in the business of cold storage of perishable articles to keep any game animals or birds during the close season therefor in any year and until the commencement of the next open season. License fee \$25.00. 62 V., (2), c. 33, s. 5.

GAME DEALERS.

(b) Authorizing any person or corporation during the open season and during such period in close season not exceeding twenty days as may be fixed by regulation of the Board of Game Commissioners, to buy and sell, and, within the limits of the municipality for which license is issued, to expose for sale, game animals and birds lawfully killed and procured; and during such period and upon such conditions as may be fixed and established by regulation of the Board of Game Commissioners, game animals and birds imported into the Province of Ontario specified and described in such regulation and lawfully hunted, killed or procured according to the law of the Province, State or Country where the same may have been killed or procured. License fee in cities having a population of 100,000 or over, \$25; in other cities having a population of over 50,000, \$10; in other cities having a population under 50,000 and over 25,000, \$5; in cities having a population under 25,000 and in towns, \$2; and in incorporated villages and townships, \$1.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND CLUBS.

(c) Authorizing a hotel, restaurant or club to supply during close season for or as part of a meal served upon the premises of such hotel, restaurant or club, any game animal or bird lawfully obtained during the period in which the same may be sold

under game dealer's license as hereinbefore provided. The license fees shall be for cities having a population of over 100,000, \$10; for cities having a population of over 50,000, \$5; and in cities having a population of less than 50,000 and all other municipalities, \$1. 62 V. (2) c. 33, s. 5.

Penalties: [Sec.] 29.—(1) Any person committing any offence under this Act in respect of deer, moose, elk, reindeer, cariboo * * * shall be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding \$50 and not less than \$20, together with the costs of prosecution, and any person committing any other offence against any of the provisions of this Act shall be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding \$25 and not less than \$5, together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs, shall be imprisoned in the common gaol of the county where such conviction takes place, for a period not exceeding three months. 62 V. (2), c. 33, s. 10 (1).

(3) A violation of this Act shall constitute a separate offence in respect of each and every game animal or bird which is the subject thereof. * * *

(4) Any person offending against any of the provisions of this Act who has been convicted of the same or any other offence against this Act within two years theretofore, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than double the minimum penalty hereinbefore provided for such second offence, and upon a third or any subsequent conviction such person shall be liable to a penalty of not less than the maximum penalty hereinbefore provided. 62 V. (2) c. 33, s. 10 (2).

QUEBEC.

Revised Statutes as amended by Statutes of 1899, 62 Vic., Chap. XXIV.

Shipment: [ART.] 1397. After the first [fifteen]¹ days of the close season. all railway, steamboat and other companies, and public carriers, are forbidden to carry [any moose, caribou or deer, the whole or any part of the flesh of such animal or the green hide thereof.]

Any railway, steamboat or other company or any person favoring in any manner whatever the contravention of this article, shall be liable to a penalty [of not less than ten dollars, and not more than twenty dollars.]

Nevertheless, it is lawful for the Commissioner, at any time, to grant transport permits when it has been established to his satisfaction that the moose, caribou or deer or parts thereof which it is desired to transport have been taken or killed during the time when hunting is allowed and in a lawful manner.

For such permits there may be exacted a fee, the amount whereof shall be fixed by the Commissioner, according to circumstances, but which shall not exceed five dollars.

Sale seasons: [ART.] 1405. Every animal or bird protected by the preceding articles when lawfully taken or killed, or any portion of such animal or bird may be bought or sold, during [fifteen days] to be computed from the expiration of the period fixed by the section for the taking or killing thereof.

Assented to February 25, 1899.

Statutes of 1901, 1 Ed. VII, Chap. 12, p. 52-54.

Sale of partridges: [ART.] 3. The following article is added after article 1400 of the Revised Statutes, as enacted by the said act:

1400a. It is forbidden to sell, expose for sale or to have in possession for the purpose of sale, any birch- or swamp-partridge before the first day of October, 1903.

Every delivery of partridge, otherwise than merely gratuitous, shall constitute a sale in the terms of this provision.

¹Words in brackets indicate changes in the Revised Statutes.

Any infringement of the provisions of this article shall render the person guilty thereof liable to a fine not exceeding \$15.00 and not less than \$5.00.

Licenses: [ART.] 6. The following articles are added to the Revised Statutes after article 1417*a*, as enacted by the said act:

* * * * *

1417*d*. The Commissioner may, upon payment to him of a fee according to a tariff established by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, grant to any person, company or corporation keeping cold storage warehouses or to any hotel or restaurant keeper or to any club, an annual license permitting of the keeping in such cold storage warehouses or in refrigerators, during the close season, game to be used as food, and in addition, if it concerns a hotel, restaurant or club, to serve for consumption therein, during the close season, all game of which the sale is not prohibited in virtue of article 1400*a* or 1420, provided that in all such cases the game has been lawfully taken or killed during the time when hunting is permitted.

The application for the license must be in writing and give a description of the place in which such game is to be stored.

The license describes the place for which it is granted, gives the name and address of the person, company, corporation or club licensed, specifies the year for which it is issued, and is signed by the Commissioner, and countersigned by the Game Superintendent.

All persons, companies, corporations or clubs, licensed in virtue of this article, are prohibited from receiving after the end of the fifteenth day following the commencement of the close season, any game for the purpose of placing it in refrigerators or of selling it for consumption under this article.

Any game-keeper or other person authorized by the Commissioner may, at reasonable hours, inspect such warehouses and refrigerators, and seize therein any game he has reason to believe to have been taken or killed during the close season or by any unlawful means or having been received after the end of the fifteenth day following the commencement of the close season, and bring it before a justice of the peace who, if the law has been infringed, shall declare the whole or part thereof confiscated for the benefit of the province.

The proof that game stored or sold for consumption under this article was lawfully killed or taken during the time when hunting is permitted, or that it has not been received for storage or for sale for consumption after the end of the fifteenth day following the commencement of the close season, is at the charge and expense of the person, company or corporation keeping the cold storage warehouse, or of the proprietor of the hotel or restaurant, or of the club, in which the game is found.

Every person, company, corporation or club receiving game for storage or for sale for consumption or storing game contrary to the provisions of this article, shall be liable to a fine of \$20.00 at least, and not more than \$100.00.

Special sale prohibition: [ART.] 7. Article 1420 of the Revised Statutes,¹ as enacted by the said act, is amended by adding thereto the following clause:

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may also, whenever he deems it expedient, prohibit, for a term not exceeding three years, the sale, the offering for sale, or the possession for the purpose of sale of any game protected by the preceding articles, or prolong, for a similar time, the prohibition to sell, offer for sale or to have in possession for the purpose of sale, any game of which the sale, exposing for sale or the possession for the purpose of sale is prohibited by any provision of law.

Assented to March 28, 1901.

¹ ART. 1420. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, in his discretion, prohibit the hunting or killing of any bird or fur-bearing animal for a period not exceeding five years.

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- Virginia, early law 13, export 64, law 127-128, licenses 49, methods 42, sale 56, seasons 31-33.
- Ward v. Racehorse, 18.
- Wardens, forest rangers *ex officio*, 17.
- Washington, bags 45, export 64, law 128-129, licenses 49, methods 42, sale 56, seasons 33-34.
- Wasting game, 43-44.
- Weasels, 41-42.
- West Virginia, export 64, law 129-130, licenses 49, methods 42, seasons 34.
- Wild fowl, protection in spring, 18.
special restrictions on shooting, 43.
- Wild pigeon removed from game list, 12.
- Wild turkey, special protection, 16, 39.
- Wisconsin, bags 46, export 64, law 130-135, licenses 49, methods 42, propagation 67, sale 56, seasons 34.
- Woodchucks not properly game, 12.
- Wyoming, bags 46, export 64, law 135-136, licenses 49, methods 42, propagation 67, sale 56, seasons 34, 38.
- Yarded game, 40, 41-42.
- Yellowstone National Park, 69, 77-78.
- Yosemite National Park, 69, 77.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CLOSE SEASONS FOR GAME IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, 1901

[Compiled by T. S. Palmer and H. W. Olds.]

The following table shows the close seasons for all game in the United States and Canada, with the exception of mountain sheep, mountain goat, and a few unimportant species. The first date of the close season and the first date of the open season are given, so that open seasons may be found by reversing the dates. The term rabbit includes 'hare' of the Canadian laws; quail, the bird known as 'partridge' in the South; grouse, includes Canada grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, ruffed grouse (known as 'partridge' in the North and 'pheasant' in the South), and all members of the family except prairie chickens, ptarmigan, and sage hens. Introduced pheasant is restricted to the Old World pheasants; and geese includes 'brant.'

States are arranged geographically and grouped according to the Hallock Code. The general State laws have been followed in Maryland, North Carolina, and Virginia; but many county laws prevail in these States and in Tennessee.

[Compiled in part from Game Laws in Brief and corrected to August 1, 1901.]

MAMMALS.											BIRDS.				
STATE.	DEER.	ELK.	MOOSE, (CARIBOU).	ANTelope.	SQUIRREL. ¹	RABBIT.	QUAIL.	GROUSE.	PRairie CHICKEN.	WILD TURKEY.					
Maine	Dec. 15-Oct. 1. ¹		Dec. 1-Oct. 15. ¹¹				Dec. 1-Oct. 1.	Dec. 1-Sept. 15.							
New Hampshire	At all times. ¹	At all times.	At all times.		Jan. 1-Sept. 15.	Apr. 1-Oct. 1.	Dec. 15-Sept. 15.	Dec. 15-Sept. 15.							
Vermont	Nov. 1-Dec. 22.		At all times.		Jan. 1-Sept. 15.	May 1-Sept. 1.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.							
Massachusetts	To Nov. 1, 1903.				Mar. 1-Oct. 1. ¹	Mar. 1-Oct. 1. ¹	Dec. 1-Oct. 1. ¹	Dec. 1-Oct. 1. ¹							
Rhode Island	To Feb. 1, 1905.				Jan. 1-Oct. 15.	Jan. 1-Oct. 15.	Dec. 16-Oct. 15.	Dec. 16-Oct. 15.							
Connecticut	To June 1, 1911.				Dec. 1-Oct. 1.	Jan. 1-Oct. 1.	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.							
New York ¹	Nov. 16, Sept. 1.	At all times.	At all times.	At all times.	Dec. 16-Sept. 1.	Dec. 16-Sept. 1.	Dec. 16-Nov. 1.	Dec. 16-Sept. 15.							
Long Island	Except 4 days Nov.				Jan. 1-Nov. 1.	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.							
New Jersey	At all times.				Jan. 1-Nov. 1.	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.							
Pennsylvania	Dec. 1-Nov. 1.	Dec. 1-Nov. 1.			Dec. 16-Oct. 15.	Dec. 16-Nov. 1.	Dec. 16-Oct. 15.	Dec. 16-Oct. 15.	Dec. 16-Oct. 15.	Dec. 16-Oct. 15.					
Delaware						Jan. 1-Nov. 15.	Jan. 1-Nov. 15.	Jan. 1-Nov. 15.							
Maryland ¹	Jan. 1-Aug. 1.				Dec. 1-Sept. 1.	Dec. 25-Nov. 1.	Dec. 25-Nov. 1.	Dec. 25-Nov. 1.		Dec. 25-Nov. 1.					
Dist. Columbia	Jan. 1-Sept. 1. ¹⁴				Feb. 1-Nov. 1.	Feb. 1-Nov. 1.	Mar. 15-Nov. 1.	Dec. 26-Nov. 1.	Mar. 15-Sept. 1.	Dec. 26-Nov. 1.					
Virginia ¹	Jan. 1-Aug. 15.				Jan. 1-Oct. 15.	Local laws.	Feb. 1-Oct. 15.	Feb. 1-Sept. 15.		Feb. 1-Sept. 15.					
West Virginia	Dec. 15-Oct. 15.				Feb. 1-June 15.	Jan. 1-Nov. 15.	Dec. 20-Nov. 1.	Dec. 15-Oct. 15.	Dec. 15-Oct. 15.	Jan. 1-Sept. 15.					
Kentucky	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.				Dec. 2-Nov. 10.	Dec. 2-Nov. 10.	Dec. 2-Nov. 10.	Dec. 2-Nov. 10.		Feb. 1-Sept. 1.					
Ohio	Dec. 16-Nov. 10.				Dec. 2-Nov. 10.	Dec. 2-Nov. 10.	Dec. 2-Nov. 10.	Dec. 2-Nov. 10.		Dec. 2-Nov. 10.					
Michigan	Dec. 1-Nov. 8.	To 1911.	To 1911.		Dec. 1-Oct. 15.	Dec. 1-Oct. 20. ¹²	Dec. 1-Oct. 20. ¹²	Dec. 1-Oct. 20. ¹²	To 1910.	To 1910.					
Indiana	At all times.				Jan. 1-June 1. ¹⁷	Jan. 1-Nov. 10.	Jan. 1-Nov. 10.	Jan. 1-Nov. 10.	Jan. 1-Nov. 10.	At all times.					
Illinois	To May 10, 1906.				Dec. 1-July 1.	Dec. 20-Nov. 1. ¹⁸	Oct. 1-Aug. 31.	Oct. 1-Aug. 31.	Oct. 1-Aug. 31.	Jan. 15-Sept. 1.					
Wisconsin	Dec. 1-Nov. 11. ¹				May 1-July 1.	May 1-July 1.	To Sept. 1, 1903.	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.						
Minnesota	Dec. 1-Nov. 11.	At all times.	Nov. 21-Nov. 16.		Jan. 1-June 1.	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.	Nov. 1-Sept. 1.	Nov. 1-Sept. 1.	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.					
Iowa	At all times.	At all times.				Jan. 1-Nov. 1.	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.					
Missouri	Jan. 1-Oct. 1.					Jan. 1-Dec. 1.	Oct. 1-Aug. 15.	Oct. 1-Aug. 15.	Oct. 1-Aug. 15.	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.					
Kansas	Nov. 16-Aug. 15.	At all times.		Nov. 10-Aug. 15.		Jan. 1-Sept. 1.	To Nov. 1, 1903.	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.	At all times.					
Nebraska	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.		To Jan. 1, 1911.		Jan. 1-Sept. 1.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.						
South Dakota	Dec. 1-Nov. 10.	At all times.	At all times.	To Jan. 1, 1911.		To Sept. 1, 1905.	Oct. 15-Sept. 1.	Oct. 15-Sept. 1.	Oct. 15-Sept. 1.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.					
North Dakota	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.	Nov. 1-Sept. 1.	At all times.	At all times.		At all times.	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.					
Montana	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.	To Sept. 1, 1902. ¹⁹	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.		At all times.	Dec. 1-Aug. 15.	Dec. 1-Aug. 15.	Dec. 1-Aug. 15.	Nov. 1-Aug. 15.					
Wyoming	Nov. 6-Aug. 15.	Nov. 6-Oct. 25.		Nov. 6-Aug. 15.			Nov. 1-Aug. 15.	Nov. 1-Aug. 15.	Nov. 1-Aug. 15.	Nov. 1-Aug. 15.					
Colorado				Nov. 6-Aug. 15.			At all times.	Nov. 1-Aug. 15.	Nov. 1-Aug. 15.	Nov. 1-Aug. 15.					
SOUTHERN.	North Carolina ¹	Jan. 1-Oct. 1.			Local laws.		Mar. 15-Nov. 1.			Mar. 15-Nov. 1.					
	South Carolina	Feb. 1-Sept. 1. ¹					Apr. 1-Nov. 1.	Apr. 1-Nov. 1.		Apr. 1-Nov. 1.					
	Georgia	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.					Mar. 15-Nov. 1.	Mar. 15-Nov. 1.		Mar. 15-Nov. 1.					
	Florida	Feb. 1-Oct. 1.					Mar. 1-Nov. 1.			Mar. 1-Nov. 1.					
	Alabama ¹	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.				Feb. 2-July 1.		Mar. 2-Nov. 15.	Mar. 2-Nov. 15.	Mar. 2-Nov. 15.					
	Mississippi	Mar. 1-Sept. 15.						May 1-Oct. 1.		May 1-Oct. 1.					
	Tennessee ¹	Jan. 1-Aug. 1.						Mar. 1-Nov. 1.	Feb. 1-Sept. 1.	Apr. 1-Oct. 1.					
	Arkansas	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.						Mar. 1-Oct. 1.		May 1-Sept. 1.					
	Louisiana	Feb. 15-Sept. 15.						Mar. 1-Oct. 1.	Mar. 1-Oct. 1.	May 1-Oct. 1.					
	Texas	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.			To May 27, 1902.			Mar. 15-Oct. 1.		Feb. 1-Aug. 1.	Apr. 1-Sept. 1.				
Oklahoma	At all times.			At all times.			Feb. 1-Oct. 15.	At all times.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.					
New Mexico	To Mar. 15, 1906.	To Mar. 15, 1906.		To Mar. 15, 1906.			Mar. 1-Oct. 1.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.					
Arizona	Dec. 15-Nov. 15.	At all times.		To Jan. 1, 1906.			Mar. 1-Oct. 15.	Mar. 1-Oct. 15.		Dec. 15-Nov. 15.					
PACIFIC.	California	Oct. 1-Aug. 1.	At all times.	At all times.	At all times.	Feb. 1-Aug. 1. ¹	Feb. 1-Oct. 1.	Feb. 1-Oct. 1.							
	Nevada	To Mar. 28, 1903.	At all times.	At all times. ¹⁶	To Mar. 28, 1903.			Mar. 16-Sept. 1. ¹	To Sept. 1, 1903.	Mar. 16-Sept. 1.					
	Idaho	Nov. 15-Oct. 15.	At all times.		At all times.			At all times. ¹	Dec. 1-Aug. 15.	Dec. 1-Aug. 15.					
	Idaho	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.	To 1904.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.			Dec. 1-Nov. 1.	Dec. 1-Aug. 15.	Dec. 1-Aug. 15.					
	Washington	Dec. 15-Sept. 15.	Nov. 1-Sept. 1.	Nov. 1-Sept. 1.	Nov. 1-Sept. 1.			To 1903.	Dec. 1-Aug. 15.	Dec. 1-Aug. 15.					
	Oregon	Nov. 1-July 15. ¹	To Sept. 15, 1904.	Nov. 1-July 15. ¹⁸	Nov. 1-July 15. ¹⁸	Jan. 1-Oct. 1.		Dec. 1-Oct. 1.	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.		To Oct. 1, 1905.				
CANADA.	British Columbia	Dec. 15-Sept. 1.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.	Dec. 15-Nov. 1.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.	At all times.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.						
	N.W. Territories ¹⁰	Dec. 15-Nov. 1.	Dec. 15-Sept. 15.	Dec. 15-Nov. 1.	Dec. 1-Sept. 15.			Dec. 15-Sept. 15.	Dec. 15-Sept. 15.						
	Manitoba	Dec. 1-Sept. 15.	Dec. 1-Sept. 15.					Nov. 15-Sept. 15.	Nov. 15-Sept. 15.						
	Ontario	Nov. 16-Nov. 1.	At all times.	To Nov. 1, 1903.		Dec. 16-Sept. 15.	Dec. 16-Sept. 15.	Dec. 16-Sept. 15.	To Sept. 15, 1905.	To Oct. 15, 1905.					
	Quebec	Jan. 1-Sept. 1. ¹		Jan. 1-Sept. 1. ¹		Feb. 1-Nov. 1. ¹		Dec. 15-Sept. 1. ¹	Dec. 15-Sept. 1. ¹						
	New Brunswick	Jan. 1-Sept. 15. ¹		Jan. 1-Sept. 15. ¹		Dec. 1-Sept. 15. ¹		Dec. 1-Sept. 15. ¹	Dec. 1-Sept. 15. ¹						
	Nova Scotia	To 1901.	To 1904.	Jan. 1-Sept. 15. ¹		Feb. 1-Oct. 1. ¹		To Oct. 1, 1901. ¹	To Oct. 1, 1901. ¹						
	Newfoundland		To Jan. 1, 1906.	To Jan. 1, 1906. ²⁰		Mar. 1-Sept. 16.		Jan. 12-Sept. 16.	Jan. 12-Sept. 16.						
BIRDS.															
STATE.	DOVE.	INTRODUCED PHEASANT.	PILOVER.	SNIP.	WOODCOCK.	RAIL.	DEER.	GOOSE, SWAN.	PROTECTED IN A FEW STATES ONLY.						
NORTHERN.	Maine	At all times.	To Mar. 22, 1911.	May 1-Aug. 1.	May 1-Aug. 1.	Dec. 1-Sept. 15.		Dec. 1-Sept. 1. ¹⁵		PTARMIGAN.					
	New Hampshire	At all times.		Feb. 1-Aug. 1. ¹	Dec. 15-Sept. 15. ¹	Dec. 15-Sept. 15.	Feb. 1-Aug. 1.	Feb. 1-Aug. 1. ¹²							
	Vermont	At all times.	Nov. 20-Oct. 1.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1. ¹	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1. ¹⁶	PTARMIGAN.					
	Massachusetts	At all times.	To 1905.	May 1-July 15.	May 1-July 15.	Dec. 1-Oct. 1. ¹	May 1-July 15.	Mar. 1-Sept. 1. ¹³							
	Rhode Island	At all times.	To Oct. 1, 1905.			Dec. 16-Oct. 15.		Apr. 1-Aug. 15. ¹⁷		PTARMIGAN.					
	Connecticut	At all times.	To June 1, 1906.	Apr. 1-Sept. 1.	Apr. 1-Sept. 1.	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.	Apr. 1-Sept. 1. ¹	Apr. 1-Sept. 1.	Apr. 1-Sept. 1.						
	New York ¹	At all times.	To 1905.	May 1-Sept. 1.	May 1-Sept. 1.	Dec. 16-Sept. 16.	May 1-Sept. 1.	Apr. 30-Sept. 1.	Apr. 30-Sept. 1.	Colorado	At all times.				
	Long Island	At all times.	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.	Jan. 1-July 1.	Jan. 1-July 1.	Jan. 1-Aug. 1.	Jan. 1-July 1.	May 1-Oct. 1.	May 1-Oct. 1.	Washington	Dec. 1-Aug. 15.				
	New Jersey	Oct. 1-Aug. 1.	Jan. 1-Nov. 1. ¹	Oct. 1-Aug. 1. ¹	Jan. 1-Aug. 25. ¹⁸	Jan. 1-Oct. 1. ¹	Jan. 1-Aug. 25.	May 1-Sept. 1.	May 1-Sept. 1.	Quebec	Feb. 1-Nov. 1.				
	Pennsylvania	Dec. 1-Nov. 1.	To May 27, 1902.	Jan. 1-July 15. ¹	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.	Dec. 16-Oct. 15. ¹	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.	May 1-Sept. 1.	May 1-Sept. 1.	Nova Scotia	At all times.				
	Delaware	At all times.					Feb. 1-Sept. 1.	Apr. 15-Oct. 1.	Apr. 15-Oct. 1.	Newfoundland	Jan. 12-Sept. 16.				
	Maryland ¹	Dec. 25-Aug. 15.	Dec. 25-Nov. 1.	May 1-Aug. 15.	May 1-Aug. 15.	Dec. 25-Nov. 1. ¹	Nov. 1-Sept. 1.	Apr. 10-Nov. 1.	Apr. 10-Nov. 1.						
	Dist. Columbia	At all times.		Apr. 1-Sept. 1.	Apr. 1-Sept. 1.	Jan. 1-July 1.	Feb. 1-Sept. 1.	Apr. 1-Sept. 1.	Apr. 1-Sept. 1. ¹⁹	SAGE HEN.					
	Virginia ¹		At all times.			Apr. 1-Nov. 1.	Nov. 2-July 15.	May 1-Sept. 1. ¹	May 1-Sept. 1. ¹						
	West Virginia	At all times.				Feb. 1-June 20.	Nov. 2-July 15.	Apr. 1-Oct. 1.	Apr. 1-Oct. 1. ¹⁶	Nebraska	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.				
	Kentucky	Feb. 1-Aug. 1.				Dec. 1-Sept. 1.	Nov. 2-July 15.	Apr. 1-Aug. 15. ¹⁶	Apr. 1-Aug. 15. ¹⁶	Montana	Dec. 15-Aug. 1.				
	Ohio	Dec. 15-July 15. ⁵	Dec. 16-Nov. 10.	Dec. 2-Nov. 10.	Dec. 2-Nov. 10.	Dec. 2-Nov. 10.	Dec. 2-Nov. 10.	Dec. 2-Nov. 10.	Dec. 2-Nov. 10.	Wyoming	Oct. 15-July 15.				
	Michigan	At all times.	To 1910.	Dec. 1-Oct. 20.	Dec. 1-Oct. 1. ¹⁷	Dec. 1-Oct. 20. ¹⁹	Dec. 1-Oct. 20. ¹⁹	Dec. 1-Oct. 1. ^{17.</}							



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CLOSE SEASONS FOR GAME IN MARYLAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, VIRGINIA, AND NORTH CAROLINA, 1901

Compiled by T. S. Palmer and H. W. Olds.]

The following table shows the close seasons for the more important game in each county of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. It is designed to bring together in convenient form the numerous local seasons that prevail in these States, but in order to avoid making it too large, unimportant species and those not protected by the general game laws have been necessarily omitted. In its preparation much help has been derived from the Synopsis of the Game Laws of North Carolina, published by the State Board of Agriculture, while the laws of Maryland have been compiled directly from the abstract prepared by the State Game Warden and the Game and Fish Protective Association of Maryland. The first date of the close season and the first date of the open season are given, so that open seasons may be readily found by reversing the dates. Thus, if the close season is Dec. 1-Sept. 1, the open season will be Sept. 1-Dec. 1.

MARYLAND.¹

COUNTIES.	SQUIRREL.	RABBIT.	QUAIL (PARTRIDGE).	GROUND (PHEASANT).	WILD TURKEY.	REEDBIRD.	WOODCOCK.	PLUMMER, SNIP.	RAIL (CRISPAN).	DUCK.
Allegany	Jan. 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-July 1	May 1-Aug. 15	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Apr. 10-Nov. 1
Anne Arundel	Dec. 1-Sept. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 15	Dec. 25-Nov. 15	Dec. 25-Nov. 15	Dec. 25-Nov. 15	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 15	May 1-Aug. 15	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Apr. 10-Nov. 1
Baltimore	Dec. 1-Sept. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	May 1-Aug. 15	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Apr. 10-Nov. 1
Baltimore City	Dec. 1-Sept. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	May 1-Aug. 15	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Apr. 10-Nov. 1
Calvert	Dec. 1-Sept. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Jan. 10-Nov. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	May 1-Aug. 15	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Apr. 10-Nov. 1
Caroline	Dec. 25-Nov. 15	Dec. 25-Nov. 15	Dec. 25-Nov. 15	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Feb. 1-July 4	May 1-Aug. 15	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Apr. 10-Nov. 1
Carroll	Dec. 1-Sept. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 10	Jan. 25-Nov. 10	Dec. 25-Nov. 10	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 15	May 1-Sept. 1	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Apr. 10-Nov. 1
Cecil	Dec. 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 10-Nov. 1	Jan. 10-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Sept. 5	Feb. 1-Sept. 5	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-June 10	May 1-Aug. 15	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Apr. 10-Nov. 1
Charles	Dec. 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 15-Oct. 15	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Feb. 24-July 4	May 1-Aug. 15	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Apr. 10-Nov. 1
Chesapeake	Dec. 1-Sept. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 10	Feb. 1-Nov. 10	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 15-July 1	May 1-Aug. 15	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Apr. 10-Nov. 1
Frederick	Nov. 1-June 15	Dec. 15-Nov. 15	Dec. 15-Nov. 15	Dec. 15-Nov. 15	Jan. 15-Nov. 15	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	May 1-Aug. 15	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Apr. 10-Nov. 1
Garrett		Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Dec. 1-Nov. 1	Dec. 1-Nov. 1	Dec. 1-Nov. 1	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Dec. 1-Nov. 1	May 1-Aug. 15	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Apr. 10-Nov. 1
Harpur	Dec. 1-Sept. 1	Dec. 15-Nov. 15	Dec. 15-Nov. 15	Dec. 15-Nov. 15	Dec. 15-Nov. 15	Dec. 15-Nov. 15	Aug. 10-June 10	May 1-Aug. 15	Dec. 15-Sept. 1	Apr. 10-Nov. 1
Howard	Oct. 1-May 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	May 1-Aug. 15	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Apr. 10-Nov. 1
Kent	At all times	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	At all times	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Apr. 10-Nov. 1
Montgomery	Dec. 15-Aug. 1	Dec. 20-Nov. 1	Dec. 20-Nov. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-July 1	May 1-Aug. 15	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Apr. 10-Nov. 1
Prince George	Dec. 1-Sept. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	May 1-Aug. 15	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Apr. 10-Nov. 1
Queen Anne	Dec. 1-Sept. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 15	Dec. 25-Nov. 15	Dec. 25-Nov. 15	Dec. 25-Nov. 15	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Feb. 1-July 4	May 1-Aug. 15	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Apr. 10-Nov. 1
Saint Mary	Dec. 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 15-Sept. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 10	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Feb. 24-July 4	May 1-Aug. 15	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Apr. 10-Nov. 1
Somerset	Dec. 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Nov. 10	Jan. 20-Nov. 20	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 10	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-June 15	May 1-Aug. 15	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Apr. 10-Nov. 1
Talbot	Dec. 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-July 4	May 1-Aug. 15	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Apr. 10-Nov. 1
Washington	Dec. 1-Sept. 15	Dec. 25-Oct. 20	Dec. 25-Oct. 20	Dec. 25-Oct. 12	Jan. 15-Nov. 1	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Dec. 25-July 12	May 1-Aug. 15	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Apr. 10-Nov. 1
Wicomico	Dec. 15-Sept. 1	Jan. 15-Nov. 1	Jan. 15-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 10	Feb. 1-Nov. 10	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Feb. 1-June 15	Jan. 15-Nov. 15	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Apr. 10-Nov. 1
Worcester	Dec. 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 15-Nov. 15	Jan. 15-Nov. 15	Feb. 1-Nov. 10	Feb. 1-Nov. 10	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	To June 15, 1902	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	Apr. 10-Nov. 1

¹ Deer close season: Allegany, Jan. 1-Aug. 1; Garrett, to Sept. 20, 1906; Washington, Jan. 15-Nov. 1. ² Except on marshes of Patuxent, Potomac, or Patuxent bordering on Prince George or Anne Arundel counties, Nov. 1-Sept. 5. ³ Except on Magdalen, South, and Severn rivers, May 1-Oct. 1. ⁴ Except month of July. ⁵ Special local provisions. ⁶ Ch. 587, Acts 1900. ⁷ Plover only; snipe season, June 1-Mar. 15. ⁸ Except June 15 to Sept. 1. ⁹ Wood (or summer) duck as follows: Somerset, Jan. 1-Sept. 1; Talbot and Wicomico, Jan. 1-Sept. 10; Worcester, Mar. 1-Sept. 1.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.¹

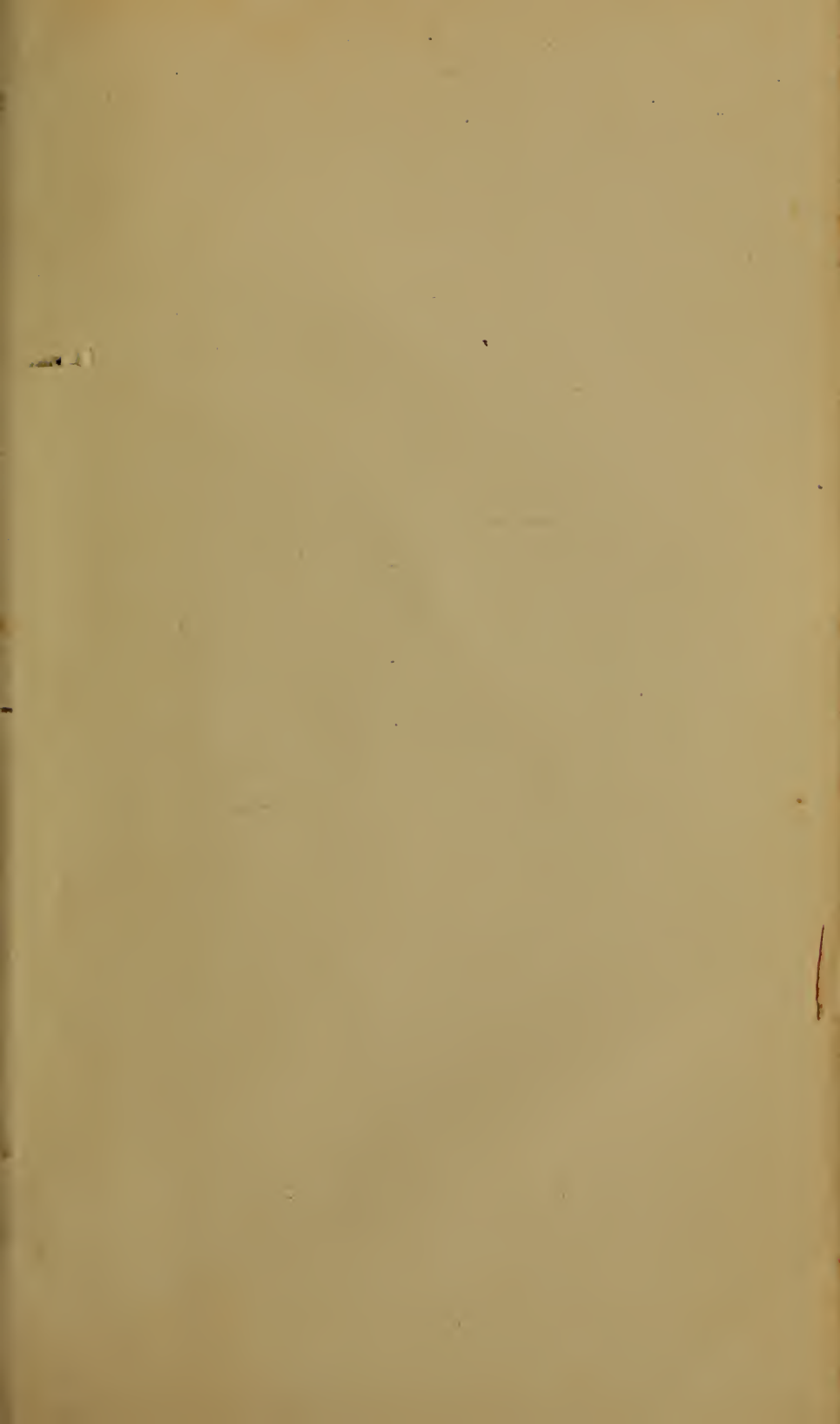
DEER.	SQUIRREL.	RABBIT.	QUAIL (PARTRIDGE).	GROUND (PHEASANT).	WILD TURKEY.	REEDBIRD.	WOODCOCK.	PLUMMER, SNIP.	RAIL (CRISPAN).	DUCK.
Jan. 1-Sept. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Mar. 15-Nov. 1	Dec. 26-Nov. 1	Dec. 26-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-July 1	Apr. 1-Sept. 1	Feb. 1-Sept. 1	Apr. 1-Sept. 1

¹ Prairie chicken or pinnated grouse (sable), Mar. 15-Sept. 1; Dove, at all times; Goose, brant, Apr. 1-Sept. 1; Marsh blackbird and game birds not previously mentioned, Feb. 1-Sept. 1.

VIRGINIA.¹

COUNTIES.	DEER.	QUAIL (PARTRIDGE).	GROUND (PHEASANT).	WILD TURKEY.	WOODCOCK.
Accomac	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 15-Nov. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	At all times	Jan. 1-July 1
Albemarle	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Jan. 15-Nov. 1	Jan. 15-Nov. 1	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Alexandria	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 15-Oct. 15	Jan. 1-July 1
Alleghany	Dec. 25-Oct. 20	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Dec. 25-Oct. 15	Dec. 25-Oct. 15	Dec. 31-Oct. 1
Amelia	Jan. 15-Sept. 1	Feb. 1-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Oct. 1	Feb. 15-Oct. 1	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Amherst	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 15-Oct. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Appomattox					
Augusta	Dec. 25-Oct. 20	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Dec. 25-Oct. 15	Dec. 25-Oct. 15	Dec. 31-Oct. 1
Bath	Dec. 25-Oct. 20	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Dec. 25-Oct. 15	Dec. 25-Oct. 15	Dec. 31-Oct. 1
Bedford	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 15-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Mar. 15-Nov. 1	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Blind	Jan. 1-Nov. 15	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Botetourt	Dec. 25-Oct. 20	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Dec. 25-Oct. 15	Dec. 25-Oct. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Brunswick	Feb. 1-Sept. 1	Feb. 1-Oct. 15		Mar. 1-Oct. 20	
Buchanan	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Buckingham	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Feb. 15-Oct. 15	Feb. 15-Oct. 15	Feb. 15-Oct. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Campbell	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 15-Oct. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Caroline	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1
Carroll	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Charles City	Jan. 15-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Feb. 1-Oct. 1	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Charlotte	Feb. 1-Sept. 1	Feb. 1-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Oct. 1	Feb. 1-Oct. 1	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Cheslerfield	Feb. 1-Sept. 1	Feb. 1-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 15-Oct. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Clarke	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Dec. 25-Oct. 31	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Craig	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Culpeper	Feb. 1-Aug. 31	Jan. 15-Nov. 1	Jan. 15-Nov. 1	Jan. 15-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-July 1
Cumberland		Feb. 1-Oct. 15	Feb. 15-Oct. 15	Feb. 15-Oct. 15	
Dickenson	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Dinwiddie		Feb. 1-Nov. 1		Feb. 1-Nov. 1	
Elizabeth City	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Feb. 1-Nov. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 15-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Nov. 15
Essex	Feb. 1-Aug. 15	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Fairfax	Dec. 25-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Jan. 1-July 1
Fauquier	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Floyd	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 15-Oct. 1	Mar. 1-Oct. 1	Mar. 1-Oct. 1	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Fluvanna	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 15-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 15-Oct. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Franklin	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 15-Oct. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Frederick	Dec. 15-Sept. 15	Dec. 15-Nov. 1	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-July 1
Giles	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Glenchester	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 15-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 15-Nov. 1	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Goodland	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 15-Oct. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Grayson	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Greene	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 15-Oct. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Greensville	Jan. 15-Aug. 1	Feb. 15-Nov. 1		Feb. 15-Oct. 15	
Halifax	Jan. 15-Aug. 1	Feb. 15-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Feb. 15-Oct. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Hanover	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1
Henrico	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1
Henry	Jan. 15-Aug. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Feb. 15-Oct. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Highland	Dec. 25-Oct. 20	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Dec. 25-Oct. 15	Dec. 25-Oct. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Isle of Wight	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Feb. 15-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Feb. 15-Sept. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
James City	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 15-Oct. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
King and Queen	Feb. 1-Aug. 31	Feb. 15-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Feb. 1-Oct. 15	Jan. 1-July 1
King George	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 5-Nov. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 15-Oct. 15	Jan. 1-Oct. 1
King William	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Lancaster	Feb. 1-Oct. 1	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 15-Oct. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Lee	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 15-Nov. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Loudoun	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Jan. 1-June 15
Louis	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 15-Oct. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Lunenburg					
Madison	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 15-Oct. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Mathews	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 15-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 15-Oct. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Mecklenburg		Mar. 1-Oct. 15		Mar. 1-Oct. 15	
Middlesex	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 15-Oct. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Montgomery	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Nansemond	Jan. 6-Aug. 15	Feb. 15-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Feb. 15-Sept. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Nelson	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 15-Oct. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
New Kent	Jan. 15-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Feb. 1-Oct. 1	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Norfolk	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Feb. 1-Nov. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 15-Oct. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Northampton	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 15-Nov. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	At all times	Jan. 1-July 1
Northumberland	Feb. 1-Oct. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 15-Oct. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Nottoway	Jan. 15-Sept. 1	Feb. 1-Oct. 15		Feb. 15-Oct. 1	
Orange	Feb. 1-Aug. 31	Jan. 15-Nov. 1	Jan. 15-Nov. 1	Jan. 15-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-July 1
Page	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Patrick	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 15-Oct. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Pittsylvania	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Feb. 15-Nov. 1	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Powhatan	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Feb. 15-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 15-Oct. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Prince Edward	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Mar. 1-Oct. 15	Mar. 1-Oct. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Prince George	Jan. 15-Sept. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Feb. 15-Oct. 1	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Princess Anne	Feb. 15-Sept. 15	Feb. 1-Nov. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 15-Oct. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Prince William	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Pulaski	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Rappahannock	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 15-Oct. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Richmond	Feb. 1-Oct. 1	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 15-Oct. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Roanoke	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Rockbridge	Dec. 25-Oct. 20	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Dec. 25-Oct. 15	Dec. 25-Oct. 15	Dec. 31-Oct. 1
Rockingham	Dec. 1-Oct. 15	Dec. 15-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 15-Oct. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Russell	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Scott	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Shenandoah	Dec. 15-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-July 1
Smyth	Jan. 6-Nov. 15	Feb. 15-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Feb. 15-Nov. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Southampton	Jan. 15-Sept. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Spotsylvania	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 5-Nov. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 15-Oct. 15	Jan. 1-Oct. 1
Stafford	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Feb. 15-Oct. 1	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Surry	Jan. 15-Sept. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1		Feb. 15-Oct. 15	
Sussex	Jan. 15-Aug. 1	Feb. 15-Nov. 1		Feb. 15-Oct. 15	
Tazewell	Jan. 1-Nov. 15	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Warren	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Dec. 25-Oct. 31	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 15-Oct. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Warwick	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Mar. 15-Nov. 1	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Washington	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Feb. 15-Nov. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Westmoreland	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Wise	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 15-Oct. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
Wythe	Jan. 1-Nov. 15	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Sept. 1	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1
York	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Feb. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 15-Oct. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1





Date Due

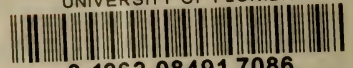
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